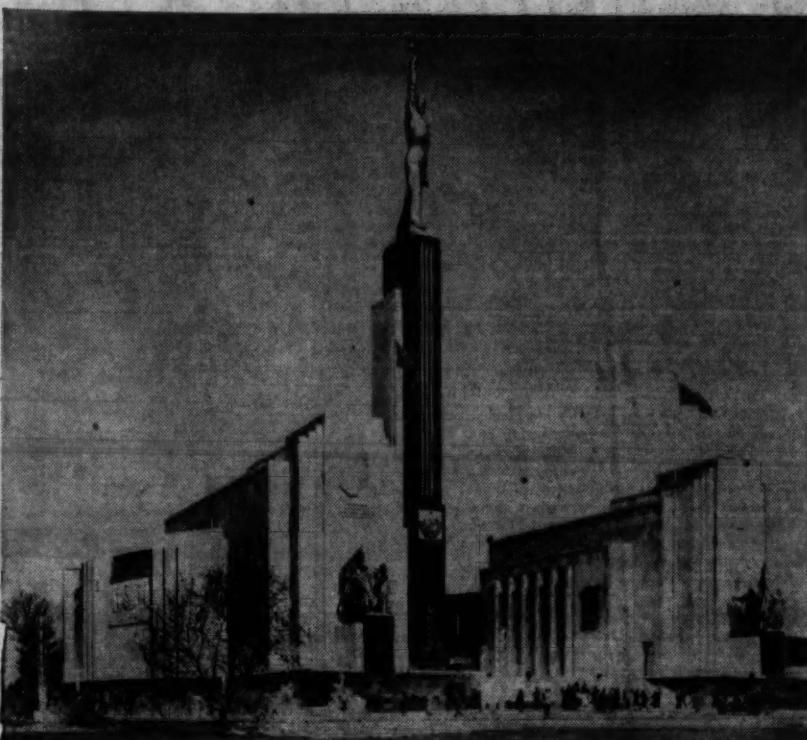


Open Soviet Pavilion at World's Fair



REFLECTED IN THE LAGOON OF NATIONS as viewed from the opposite bank is the towering red marble pyramidal spire of the Soviet Pavilion, which rises to an overall height of 280 feet, tallest structure at the Fair, excepting the Theme Center's Trylon. The various types of marble used in construction were all brought over here from the Soviet Union, as was the huge statue and all exhibit materials.

(Additional Pictures on Page 5)

Brilliant Soviet Fair Ceremony Highlights Warm Ties With U.S.

Oumansky, USSR Envoy, Stresses Nation's Anti-Aggression Peace Role; LaGuardia Lauds Foreign Policy, Deeds at Ceremony

By Harry Gannes

The spectacle of the real World of Tomorrow—the exhibit of Socialism in the U.S.S.R.—opened yesterday noon with the colorful official inauguration of the Soviet Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. It was universally acknowledged to be the most dazzling ceremony in the many inaugurations of British national pavilions. Soviet ambassador designated to the United States, Constantine Oumansky, declared the magnificent semi-circular Soviet symphony in marble open to the public.

The playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," opening the ceremonies, and the "International," national anthem of the U.S.S.R., concluding the speech-making, symbolized the theme of the Soviet pavilion—the closer friendship between the American and Soviet peoples through an understanding of the true significance of the great socialist achievements in the U.S.S.R.

U.S. Destroyers Meet Tokyo's Move at Amoy

Arrive to Protect U. S. Citizens as Japan Sends Warships

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—The United States tonight refused to meet Japanese demands for revision of land regulations in the Shanghai International Settlement pending "development of more stable conditions," and simultaneously prepared to defend by force, if necessary, American interests in other sections of the war zone.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—American sailors have arrived at the international settlement at Amoy, Kukang Island, China, to protect United States nationals if disturbances develop as result of Japanese occupation, the State Department announced today.

Landing parties from the cruiser Marblehead and the destroyer Bulmer reached the Chinese port yesterday, the department said. Navy officials decided to protect American nationals after Japanese men-of-war surrounded the island last week.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said at his press conference that standing orders had been issued authorizing American military forces in the Far East to cooperate with troops of other nations in preserving order in international settlements.

The Amoy municipal council was said to have made a formal request for the services of the American sailors. The council is the governing body of the settlement. One of its members is an American.

British King Starts Tour Of Canada

QUEBEC, May 17 (UPI)—Escorted down the gangplank of the Empress of Australia at 10:35 A.M. by Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King, King George and Queen Elizabeth of England today began a round of ceremonies and appearances which will carry them 11,550 miles in Canada and the United States.

After welcoming ceremonies at the pier, they proceeded to the Quebec legislative building for more greetings and, after a brief rest at the citadel, to a federal government luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac where the King made his first pronouncement on North American soil.

"I stand today on the soil of North America. Here, in the past two centuries, through loss and through gain, the British commonwealth of nations has been largely moulded into its present form."

Yanks Rooted in by C.P. Pan-American Delegates

By Lester Rodney

It was "llevame al juego de pelota!" (take me out to the ball game) yesterday for twenty delegates to the National Committee Meeting and Young Communist League Convention from Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Chile.

Accompanied by William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the C.P., U.S.A.; James Ford and Bob Minor, members of the National Committee of the Communist Party and ex-athletes all, and Gil Green, national secretary of the YCL, the delegates watched America's best team, the New York Yankees, down the St. Louis Browns 4-3 at the Stadium for their seventh straight victory.

(Continued on Page 2)

Textile Union Asks Penalty on Axis Warmakers

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

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LAGUARDIA DEMANDS DEWEY ACT AGAINST BUND HEADS ON CHARGES

UMW Signs More Pits; Harlan Holds Out

Harlan Pit Owners Try To Spill Blood to Break Unity

By Alan Max

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

HARLAN, Ky., May 17—As efforts to open the Harlan mines under gun failed for the third successive time today, it became apparent today that the operators were increasing their efforts to provoke a bloody conflict.

In the face of all kinds of provocations, the miners have maintained disciplined ranks. They have not committed a single disorderly act.

Nevertheless Brigadier General Elmer Carter of the National Guard,

tonight charged that the miners were "becoming rougher" and announced that the present 800

guardsmen would be increased to 1,000.

That Harlan operators are set

for a fight to the finish was made evident today when the last of the southern operators associations, outside of Harlan, signed up with the union. These include the Virginia Coal Operators Association, the Southern Appalachian Association, and the Hazard Coal Operators Association.

In Harlan, the effort to open the mines has proved a fiasco.

The union estimated after a careful checkup that only 944 were at work in the mines today, including bosses and maintenance men. Even the exaggerated figure of 2,500 claimed by the operators shows how unsuccessful has been their attempt to dig coal with machine guns. For even this figure, if true, would mean that only 20 per cent of the miners had gone to work despite military "protection" and, what it actually amounts to in many instances, force and pressure. When Gov. Chandler sent the troops in, he declared that

(Continued on Page 4)

Chamberlain Shows Loss in British Polls



CONSTANTIN OUMANSKY, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, speaking at the dedication of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Pavilion at the New York World's Fair yesterday. Left to right: Ambassador Oumansky, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Edward J. Flynn, U.S. Commissioner General to the Fair.

Nazis Seize Austrian Monastery Lands

VIENNA, May 17 (UPI)—Joseph Buerckel, Nazi leader, has transferred to Vienna district Nazi authorities the administration of small farms belonging to the great Augustinian monastery at Klosterburg, it was announced today.

U. S. Protest On Scabs Won By NMU Action

1,000 Seamen Picket Commerce Building; Demand Penalties

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Senate

Chairman Albert D. Thomas, chairman

of the Senate Labor Committee, in-

dicated today that amendment of

the Wagner Act was unlikely at

this session of Congress.

He announced that he had con-

firmed with the full committee and

that his colleagues "were of the

opinion that the consideration of

the Wagner Act was a subject

which could not be hurried up un-

derfully."

Thomas said that the commit-

tee had discussed this problem in view

of the deluge of requests to testify

from 127 representatives of labor,

business and miscellaneous orga-

nizations.

The New Deal chairman of the

Senate Committee made it plain

that should a report on the is-

issue of amendments to the Wagner

Act be held up until the next ses-

sion those who favor revision would

have to take the responsibility and

that no charge of deliberate delay

or malfeasance of the laws governing the recruiting of crews.

Jones said that the oil tanker

companies "are showing a general

disregard for the safety-at-sea

laws" and are making no attempt

to maintain the minimum crews re-

quired for safety.

In the last two weeks he said,

penalties amounting to \$50,000 have

been assessed against Standard Oil

(Continued on Page 2)

NLRA Change Unlikely Now, Says Thomas

Even Tories on Senate Committee Fear Hasty Action

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

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or malfeasance of the laws governing the recruiting of crews.

"It is evident," he said, "that

most of the time will be con-

sumed by those favoring amend-

ments, so if those witnesses would

prefer a full study to hasty ac-

tion the committee will be alto-

gether agreeable, I am sure."

Faced with increasingly stiff op-

position to amendment of the Act,

reactionary Senators who have been

(Continued on Page 2)

Herlands Lists Tax Violation By Nazis

Mayor Orders Herlands Submit Report on Kuhn Evasions

By Harry Raymond

Mayor LaGuardia last night called on District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey to "prosecute's action" against Fritz Kuhn and seven other leaders of the Nazi German-American Bund.

He ordered Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands to submit evidence gathered by him purporting to show that the Bund officials had dodged payments of sales and business taxes over a long period.

Those charged with tax-dodging besides Fritz Kuhn, who is president of the Bund are: Max Rapp, treasurer of the German-American Businessmen's League; William Leudtke, general manager of the German-American Businessmen's League; Richard Metten, treasurer of the A. V. Publishing Corp., publishers of Nazi and anti-Semitic literature and also national treasurer of the Bund.

James Wheeler-Hill, national secretary of the Bund and secretary of the J. V. Publishing Corp.; Max Buchte, Queens custom tailor and manufacturer of Nazi uniforms; Karl Kienzler, president of the Kienzler and Schimpff Corp., 130 W. 42nd St., importers of swastika emblem armbands, and Fred Kackal, president of the Kackal Press, Inc., 1364 3rd Ave., Manhattan, Bund publishers and printers.

NAZI FLEE U.S.

Two of the Bund officials, according to Mr. Herlands, fled the country during the investigation carried on by the Commission of Investigation. The investigation was launched on Feb. 28 of this year.

The men who fled were Karl Nicolay, Brooklyn Bund leader, and Fritz Schwiering, business manager of the A. V. Publishing Corp.

Nicolay, according to Herlands, sailed to Germany last April after he was served with a subpoena to appear at a Department of Investigation hearing.

Schwiering, Mr. Herlands said, sailed for Germany on May 3. Both the Nazis are American citizens, but Schwiering, according to advises

(Continued on Page 4)

Man With Knife Held in Threat To Kill FDR

Youth Caught Climbing White House Wall Say He Likes Dictators

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—A White House policeman today arrested a young man who attempted to scale the White House fence on West Executive Avenue.

The suspect, who said he was Frank Joseph Twers, 22, of Philadelphia, told the officer that he wanted to "assassinate the President." He was held for mental observation.

W. T. Grimes, the officer, said the young man had a cobblestone and pocketknife in his pockets. Grimes turned the suspect over to Detective Sergeant Elmer

Bare Full War Pact In Axis Treaty

'Zones of Influence' Are Set Up in New Aggressor Alliance

ROME, May 17 (UP).—The Italian-German alliance, which will be signed formally in Berlin next Monday, will bring the Italian Fascist and German Nazi armed forces together "automatically" in an offensive as well as a "defensive" war, it was reported reliably tonight.

"Defensive" wars have been defined in the Nazi-Fascist wars to mean any war of aggression.

Even after announcement 10 days ago at Milan that the two totalitarian powers had agreed to convert the Rome-Berlin axis into an outright military alliance many British observers still clung to hopes that an opportunity still might be found to wean Italy away from Germany.

SETS ZONES OF INFLUENCE

The revelation by excellently informed diplomats that Italy and Germany will fight together if either country becomes involved in war, either by its own initiative or in defense, gave new menace to the pact, however.

Persons close to Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, who will sign the alliance for Italy in Berlin Monday and who negotiated it with Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, described the pact as "final and rigid."

It goes considerably further than was originally announced at Milan by Ciano and Ribbentrop on May 7, they admitted.

Mussolini, it was understood, already has accepted the terms of the draft treaty to be signed in Berlin at Hitler's new chancellery Monday.

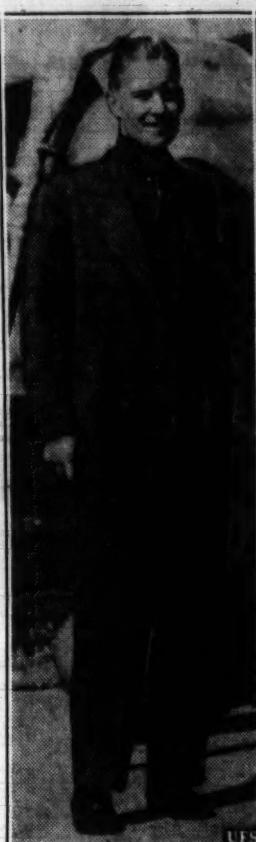
The treaty was said to contain two documents, a formal military alliance and a political pact dividing between Italy and Germany their "zones of influence" and clarifying the ambitions of both countries.

Franco Decrees Food Rations Throughout Spain

BURGOS, Spain, May 17 (UP).—The Ministry of Industry today issued a decree establishing food rationing throughout Spain.

A commissary general will be in charge of provisions and ration cards will be issued to the head of each family.

Flyer Missing



Noted French Catholic Hits Chamberlain for Balking Soviet Pact

Bidault Criticizes Delay; Points Out That USSR Support Indispensable for Peace; Only Fascists Oppose Aid Alliance

By Sam Russell
(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 17.—France's leading Catholic political commentator, Georges Bidault, today criticized the dallying of the British Government in the face of the urgent necessity for speeding to a conclusion negotiations for a pact with the Soviet Union.

Writing in L'Aube, the Catholic daily which he edits, Bidault bitterly commented:

"It is not Stalin who is in Vienna or Prague. It was not Stalin who committed the act of aggression against Albania on Good Friday.

"And to prevent a new act of aggression from being the signal tomorrow for a general conflagration, the assured support of the Soviet Union is absolutely indispensable. Signature of an Anglo-Soviet pact would change the balance of forces in Europe and would definitely save peace."

Conclusion at once of an Anglo-French-Soviet pact of mutual assistance on the basis of reciprocal guarantees is recognized by the French people on all sides as a question of the most vital importance to national security.

The press has perhaps never shown such unanimity as at the present time behind this demand. From the Left to the extreme Right, French opinion demands that the French Government bring the greatest possible pressure to bear on British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to overcome his opposition to the proposed Anglo-Soviet pact, a stand which is endangering European peace.

ONLY FASCISTS OPPOSE PACT

Of the 30 leading French papers, only the fascist rags of Col. Francois de la Rocque and Jacques Doriot, Hitler's agents in France, approve the attitude now displayed in London in this respect.

Similarly, except for the two fascist sheets, there is unanimous approval of the firm stand of the Soviet Union in refusing to pull anybody's chestnuts out of the fire.

Maurice Harmel, foreign political commentator for Le Peuple, the organ of the French General Confederation of Labor, point blank accuses Chamberlain of responsibility for balking the peace pact.

"Chamberlain does not like the Soviet Union," he writes. "But when Chamberlain, as the head of the British Government, intends to make his personal ideology determine the international action of his country, Englishmen have the right to reject it, and we have the right to declare that French policy should not be made subservient to such possibility."

A. F. of L. LEADERS WORRIED

He said that if the committee receives this cooperation "We'll be through in time for a consideration of all the proposals before us and offer such legislation as may be necessary."

"Without it we may have to go on through parts of the summer after adjournment and make our committee recommendations to the Senate in January."

One important consideration entering the picture is that A. F. of L. chiefs now in session at their regular quarterly meeting of the executive council have been extremely worried by the proof of collusion with the National Association of Manufacturers which CIO Leader John L. Lewis has offered to produce.

By initiating conferences with the Labor Board which did not, however, reach any conclusion, they indicated that they are anxious to arrive at some "compromise."

Thomas made his statement during testimony by Joseph A. Padway, A. F. of L. counsel, who has been before the committee for several weeks.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. said at his press conference this evening that he had no comment on the whole Wagner Act situation or on the statement made by Thomas.

In any event, the Thomas statement was considered as a straw in the wind rather than as a definite announcement of policy on the part of the Labor Committee.

It also made it plain that any delay will be due to the fact that business representatives are pressing for the opportunity to appear and not because New Deal Senators are seeking to evade discussion of the issue on the floor.

One danger to the Wagner Act which still remains, however, is the reactionary mood which dominates the House. Labor observers are keeping their eyes on the House because it is possible for amendments to originate there as well as in the Senate.

PROUD OF MEXICAN PLAYER

The Cuban delegation were proud of Roberto Estallal of the Senators, the first big league ball player to come out of the fast growing and crack Cuban leagues. They also mentioned the fact that Washington boasted a Venezuelan pitcher, Montecado. All in all, they thought it fitting that stars from the Southern Republics should help enrich "America's National Pastime." "We are all Americans after all," said a Chilean delegate.

The delegates were sharply divided in their sympathies. Some were rooting for the Browns because as they explained with a grin, "They are the underdogs . . . the Yankees have a monopoly on the American League" . . . which brought the astute reply . . . "The Yankees are all right . . . let the

Discontent in Italy Up Since Albania Grab

Opposition to Increased Living Costs, Soldiers Protest Mobilization

(Inter-Continent News)

MILAN, May 17.—Information from the industrial regions of North Italy reveals that the discontent of the Italian workers has increased since the invasion of Albania. The cost of living has again risen, more and more are unemployed, and the activity of the OVRA has been supplemented by that of the Gestapo.

In order to prevent public opinion from knowing the truth about the international situation, all foreign press is seized from the shops, and no one dares ask for a foreign newspaper. The police have ordered the denunciation of all who read French newspapers.

The invasion of Albania has been a further heavy drain on Italian economic resources. Because of the attitude of the Albanian people, the Italian Army cannot live on what it can get inside that country.

Therefore, food and clothing have to be sent to Albania from Italy, which means that much less for the Italian workers.

Constant mobilization is also very unpopular, and there are protests in all the barracks when the men who were called present themselves.

The arrival of German troops and officers has only increased indignation. In Milan especially, the soldiers are saying that they are destined not to go to war for the benefit of the Germans.

Steinhardt Here Before Sailing For USSR Post

Laurence A. Steinhardt, U. S. Ambassador to Peru, arrived yesterday on the liner Uruguay to report to Secretary of State Cordell Hull before sailing for his new post as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. He said Peru was in good shape economically.

Steinhardt plans to take his wife and his 12-year-old daughter, Dulce Ann, to the Soviet Union with him. Because she has lived in so many countries, his daughter speaks fluent German, French, Swedish, Spanish and English and will next learn Russian.

Zog Protests To League on Italy's Grab

Declares Albania Always Respected Its Treaty Obligations

ISTANBUL, May 17 (UP).—King Zog of Albania protested "vigorously and officially" to the League of Nations today against Italy's forced occupation of his country and demanded that the League take steps to "restore the original rights of the Albanian people."

Citing Albania's membership in the League, the exiled King said that it had maintained cordial relations with its neighbors and had been a "true factor" of peace.

He charged Italy with breach of the Italo-Albanian defense treaty, the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, and all laws governing international relations" by the military violation of Albania and the bombardment of ports and open cities. He recalled that the London conference of 1921-13 and the Ambassadors' conference of 1921 in Paris had recognized Albania's independence.

An incident marking the May Day demonstration was the seizure by police officers of three placards carried in the parade were the following: "Support World Democratic Defenders Down With Fascism! We Want to Be an Ally and Not a Colony of the United States! Help China and Loyalist Spain! Defeat Fascism—Democratic Forces Unite! A National Democratic Front of the Filipino People with the Democratic Nations for Collective Action Is the Best Weapon to Check Armed Aggression."

"There is no question but that Line is less than 6 years old," he said. "That is borne out by her milk teeth, and the length and size of her bones. So far as I know the case is without precedent."

Dr. MacCormack called attention to the excess of calcium in the girl's body saying it had aided her in bearing a normal baby.

DR. MACCORMACK CALLS ATTENTION TO RAPID DEVELOPMENT

LIMA, Peru, May 17 (UP).—Dr. Eugene MacCormack, American surgeon formerly of Wisconsin, said today that Lina Medina, Indian girl of less than 6, who gave birth to a son had "missed infancy entirely."

Dr. MacCormack, a member of the American College of Surgeons and founder of the MacCormack Clinic at Whitehall, Wis., is in practice here. He followed the case of Lina from the time medical attention was first drawn to it.

"There is no question but that Line is less than 6 years old," he said. "That is borne out by her milk teeth, and the length and size of her bones. So far as I know the case is without precedent."

Dr. MacCormack called attention to the excess of calcium in the girl's body saying it had aided her in bearing a normal baby.

JAPANESE THREAT

The seizure was made at the instance of the local Japanese consul general. A consular official took pictures of the placards and threatened to take the matter to the courts.

Both the League and the Communist Party denounced the seizure and said they were prepared to fight the case in the courts to determine once and for all, the degree of freedom allowed here in attacking fascism and fascist states.

In the May Day parade in Nueva Ecija province, officials of the National Peasants Association attacked fascism and urged a boycott of Japanese goods.

In the province of Iloilo, workers speakers presented the danger of "Down with Fascism!" and Japanese fascism through the foot-hold it has gained in the Islands of Davao province.

In the May Day celebration in the province of Pampanga, the principal speakers were Crisanto Evangelista and Pedro Abad Santos, national chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Communist Party, who reviewed a parade of 50,000 peasants and workers.

THE U.S.-SOVIET COLLABORATION IS MEETING TOPIC

The importance of active collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union will be discussed tonight by Vincent Sheean, Maurice Hindus, General Victor Yakhnoff, Corliss Lamont and Professor Dorothy Douglas at a meeting at the Hotel Center, 108 West 43rd Street.

The forum is being sponsored by the American Friends of the Soviet Union. Both Sheean and Hindus have been attending the World's Fair Writers Congress recently. The former achieved prominence as a newspaper correspondent and as an author. Hindus started the world with a broadcast from Prague during the Munich betrayal which has since been published as "They Shall Live Again."

ARGENTINE BEEF FOR NAVY REJECTED BY SENATE GROUP

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UP).—The Senate Appropriations Committee today in effect voted against Navy purchases of Argentine beef by suspending in the Navy Appropriation Bill a provision which would prohibit the purchase of foreign foods.

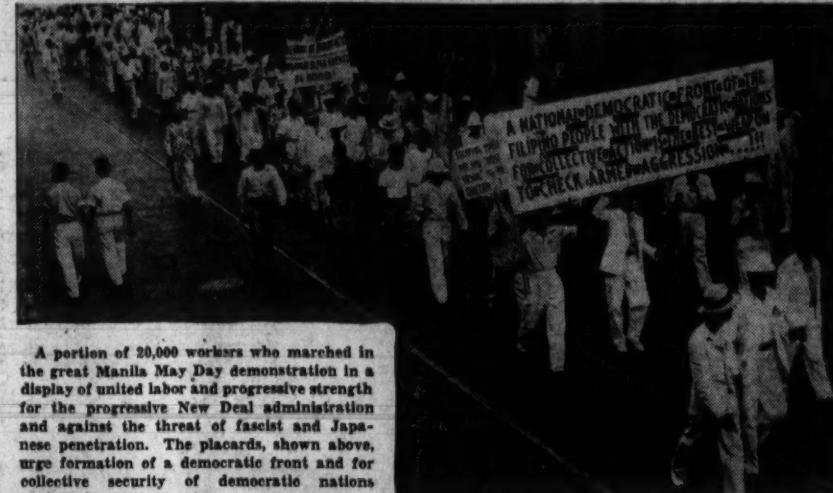
HALIFAX, N. S., May 17 (UP).—The Norwegian steamer Britamer, disabled 200 miles East of here yesterday, arrived today in tow of two salvage tugs.

U. S. DESIGNATES 7 CIVILIAN SCHOOLS FOR AIR TRAINING

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UP).—Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring today designated seven civilian schools for training of 1,000 army air corps enlisted men as mechanics.

The schools included Roosevelt Field, Long Island, N. Y.; Casey Jones School of Aeronautics, Newark, N. J.; and New England Aircraft School, Boston.

Filipinos Hold United May Day Rally



Steinhardt Here Before Sailing For USSR Post

Thousands March Against Fascist Threat; Back Good-Neighbor Policy

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I. (By Clipper Mail).

One hundred thousand Filipino workers marched in various May Day parades held throughout the islands, restating their support of the administration's social justice program and their adherence to the democratic front.

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SUCCESS OF FOOD STAMPS IN ROCHESTER SPURS RELIEF TEST

Merchants and Clients Hail Distribution; Peak Seen Today

By Ralph Simolo
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 17.— Rochester relief clients continued to stream into the Federal Building today to take advantage of the New Deal food stamp plan. Up to noon it was estimated 2,300 persons had bought stamps since the FSCC office opened at 9 A.M. yesterday, approximately a fourth of the relief clients in Rochester now eligible to make such purchases.

Up until noon today those eligible bought \$17,000 worth of orange stamps, receiving half that amount in blue stamps free. The stamps were being used for the purchase of groceries very rapidly. This was shown by the fact about \$30 worth of stamps had been returned to the FSCC office for cashing before 12 o'clock today.

It was officially reported by Lathan White, administrator, that a few less than 1,800 persons bought stamps yesterday, spending \$12,368 for orange stamps and receiving \$6,184 in blue stamps free. White further reported that the \$2 book of orange stamps was the most popular, many relief clients buying two or more \$2 books instead of the books of larger denominations. The number of sales were: \$2 books, 575; \$4 books, 517; \$6 books, 490; \$8 books, \$250; \$10 books, 421.

GROCERS PLEASED

Each book contains a number of blue stamps equal to half the amount of orange stamps. Orange stamps buy all foods in grocery stores; blue stamps buy only surplus foods designated by the Government.

Grocers, farmers and relief clients, as well as FSCC officials, were very pleased by the stamp plan, which worked with few difficulties yesterday. One of the biggest stumbling blocks appeared to be the inability of some persons certified as heads of families to appear at the FSCC office. About 140 of such cases were reported, but these were ironed out.

At first some of the clients were a bit confused about the plan, but as they began to recognize benefits derived they became more enthusiastic and express themselves as being very thankful to the New Deal Administration for making it possible for them to receive more food for their families.

The stamp plan was the main topic of discussion in Rochester yesterday and today, especially in the three thousand homes of the unemployed caused by the greed of the monopolists.

In these homes new life was taken on by the heads of families who found it very difficult to supply their families with proper food, feeling that now they could get more food and have their pick rather than take what was given to them.

I visited one home with a family of ten, the entire family was discussing the stamp plan, even the children, one of the little girls remarked, "Gee granmas, butter, grapefruit, free, I can't believe it. The teacher always told us to eat more of these things but we could never get enough. Now we can have all we want, Oh boy!"

Then the mother joined in the discussion and expressed herself very much for the plan thus:

"It was very hard for me before, I had to go clear across the city for our surplus food order. My arms used to feel numb from carrying bags of flour, etc. Then, some of the surplus foods we could use such as butter, eggs, flour, oranges, prunes, grapefruit etc., but rice and corn meal, I had to force the children to eat them. Now it will be different you can get me as being 100 per cent for the plan."

The father joined in: "I would much rather have a job, but by the looks of things with so many people unemployed, especially young people, what chances are there for me? Under these circumstances I believe the stamp plan to be the best thing yet, especially for people with large families. This plan will make it possible for us to get \$15.00 worth of food for \$10.00. This will help to relieve much of the worry connected with the problem of feeding my wife and children."

"Yes, you can put me down as very much pleased with the plan."

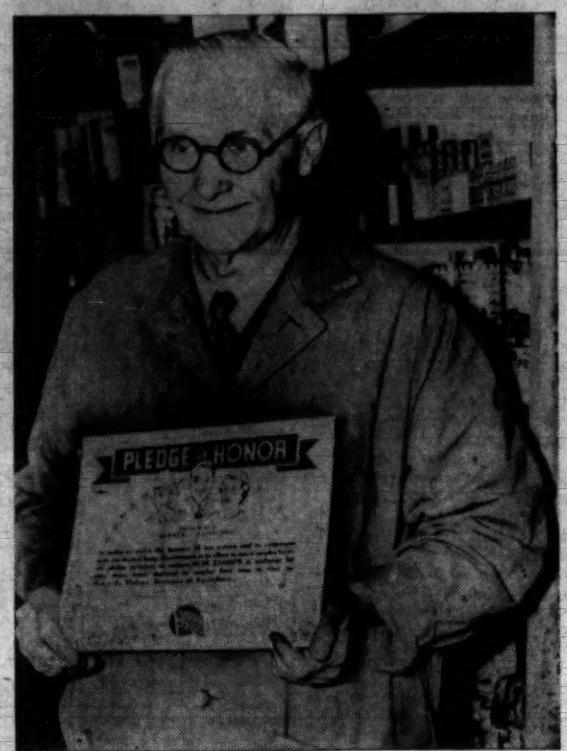
The same enthusiasm for the plan was expressed by several grocers with whom I discussed. They felt that it was helping their business. One of the grocers expressed himself as follows:

"We small grocers did not have a chance before. Much of the surplus foods given at the depots cut into our sales. Now we will get this added business. In addition, I don't see why people are forced to go hungry when food is rotting on the shelves."

"I am glad to see people in a position to get more."

"This plan should have been put into operation a long time ago. In my opinion the plan is a success. Anything that helps small businessmen, workers and farmers, anything that helps give more food to the unemployed makes me happy."

Grocer Hails Food Stamp Plan



LONG-ESTABLISHED GROCER, William Schalbe of Rochester, above, thinks that the new Food Stamp plan to give surplus commodities to families on relief and WPA is a big success, both for impoverished families and for small business men. The sale of the surplus commodities, Schalbe declared, swells the income of the grocer.

Security Is First Aim of America's Youth, Survey of 20,000 Proves

By Beth McHenry

While 90-odd members of the Young Communist League took in the Worlds Fair yesterday and touched and tasted samples of what the World of Tomorrow holds for them, in another part of New York 500 representatives of Boys Clubs met in concert to talk over the problem of America's youth and the future and what it is.

The YCL members saw the Fair after they had met for four days in a Convention which laid the policy for the struggle to lead America's youth into a decent, peaceful, prosperous future and they could give way without reserve to the enthusiasm of a glimpse of its benefits.

The Boys Clubs' Annual Convention, now in session at the Hotel Commodore, doesn't cut the problem with any Marxist knife, doesn't

see all the roots but only some of the branches, doesn't project any real program for the solution of the problems of youth—but it produced some interesting details of young misery caught in the morsas of poor homes, limited education, inadequate recreation, ill health and NO JOBS to grow into.

MASS UNEMPLOYMENT CITED

Howard Bell, director of the survey of the American Youth Commission, which recently interviewed 20,000 young Americans in all parts of the country and in all walks of life, indicated that America's young people know better than some of their elders—that economic security is their great problem.

The story of mass unemployment was in the figures he quoted:

"Three out of every ten youths in the labor market are out of school and totally unemployed. Another is only partially employed. The six who have jobs work for a median weekly wage of \$13."

The YCL convention had taken up this problem. "The fight for jobs and the security of youth must be the very center of the program of the Young Communist League," its main resolution stated.

These 20,000 young persons interviewed by the American Youth Commission were not YCLers, but their answer to the question "what must be done?" indicated how ready American youth today is for the program of the League.

SCHOOL CUTS HIT

"The most usual answer," Mr. Bell reported, "was governmental action. Over 90 per cent considered unemployment a valid responsibility for government to assume. As to how wages might best be raised, it was on the action of government which they most frequently preferred to pin their hopes."

Another speaker had already projected the necessity for more education, under better circumstances, as a necessary guarantee for democracy's future. James Marshall, president of the New York City Board of Education, spoke out emphatically against any curtailment in the educational budget of any American community, city or state.

"It costs money to teach the three R's and it costs money to teach leisure time activities and

3 Children Dead In Fire; Mother Critically Burnt

EAGLE LAKE, Me., May 17 (UP).—Mrs. Edward Dubois, 44, was in critical condition at a hospital in this northern Maine outpost today from burns received early yesterday in a fire which took the lives of three of her 11 children.

Trapped in their second-floor bedrooms of their home at New Canada, three daughters, Solange, 11; Georgianne, 8, and Janet, 6, were burned to death. Mrs. Dubois, asleep downstairs, was burned when she attempted to reach those on the second floor. Another daughter, Teressa, 7, was hospitalized for burns.

The fire started when Wilson, 13, lit a match in his second-story bedroom to feed his baby brother. He accidentally dropped the match, which fired the bedding. Wilson escaped with the baby.

Arnold Backs Wire Union in Industry Probe

CIO Bill to Investigate Telegraph Merger Plan Supported in Letter

In a letter sent to Mervyn Rathbone, President of the American Communications Association, CIO, Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, announced his support for a resolution (S. R. 96) calling for an investigation of the telegraph industry.

Mr. Arnold's answer to a telegram sent him by the CIO union leader, states:

"I have advised the Chairman of the Subcommittee considering Senate Resolution 96 that I or two of my assistants will testify in support of said Resolution upon the request of the Committee."

Senate resolution 96, which is sponsored by the American Communications Association, CIO, was introduced into the Senate by Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, and provides "That the Committee on Interstate Commerce is authorized and directed to make a thorough and complete study of the telegraph industry in the United States, including the economic conditions of the telegraph carriers, their relation to corporations engaged in other forms of communications, and the tendencies toward consolidation and monopoly in such industry."

The resolution also provides that "The Committee shall report to the Senate as soon as possible the results of its study, together with recommendations for the enactment of any remedial legislation it may deem necessary for the best interests of the public, the industry, and labor."

The ACA, sponsor of the resolution, has charged that Western Union Telegraph Company and Postal Telegraph and Cable Company plan an uncontrolled merger which will have far-reaching effects on the industry itself, its employees, its service to the public, and its service as a vital arm of the national defense.

The resolution also provides that "The Committee shall so contract the activities of our education system as to defeat the very aims of demagogic education."

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Inspects Island Defenses



VISITING PUERTO RICO, Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall (center), who will succeed General Malin Craig as Chief of Staff, goes on a tour of the island's defenses with Col. John Wright (right), commanding officer of the 65th Infantry, stationed at San Juan. At left is Gov. Blanton Winship.

N. Y. Lawyers Guild Elect New President

The New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild elected Mortimer Hays to the presidency of the local organization at its annual election meeting last night, held at the Park Central Hotel.

Mr. Hays succeeds Jauil K. Kern, first president of the chapter who retired yesterday after serving for two successive terms.

The membership also selected an entire slate of officers and added several new members to its board of directors.

The five new vice-presidents of the Guild are Hon. Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller of the City of New York, Municipal Court Justice Dorothy Kenyon, Special Sessions Justice Frederick L. Hackenburg, Louis Susman, former president of the Bronx Bar Association and Maurice Hotchner.

The new Guild president, in accepting office, addressed his to the legal profession, declaring that American leadership traditionally and today has come from the Bar. He said the problems of the Lawyer, like other professional men, are inextricably interwoven with

the problems of democracy. Referring to events abroad he warned that the preservation of civil liberties requires "constant alertness, sound reasoning, and understanding of historic development." He viewed the Guild as "a tower of strength in these troubled times," and pledged his efforts "to help strengthen the democratic process of government."

"World events have proven to us the hollowness of security and progress when they are motivated without regard for the welfare of mankind," he said. "The program and leadership of the Guild will have a large measure been responsible for the adoption by other Bar Associations throughout the country, of a very apparent liberalization of attitude."

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Mayors Draft LaGuardia Over Protest

Unanimously Re-Elect Mayor Head of U.S. Conference

Mayor LaGuardia, over his vigorous protest, was re-elected yesterday as President of the U. S. Conference of Mayors for a fourth term.

More than 100 mayors from the country's largest cities, meeting in annual conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, voted unanimously to draft LaGuardia to lead their organization for another year.

LaGuardia had told the mayors he preferred that another of his colleagues should be elected as a new leader for the conference and insisted he would not accept the office again.

But Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago nominated LaGuardia and before another word could be said a chorus of "ayes" greeted his motion.

DRAFT MAYOR

Mayor Kelly said he knew LaGuardia wanted to turn the job of leadership over to another mayor, but added:

"It is an awful mistake for you to leave us at this critical time and we won't stand for it. You represent everything this organization needs at the present time. We want you to stay. I asked the members to draft you."

LaGuardia leaped to his feet and said he was of the opinion that it was against the "best interests" of the conference to re-elect him.

"I wouldn't be human if I were not touched with your kindness," he said. "But I want you to know how easy it is for a person to wear out his welcome."

"Those people down in Washington are bound to get to a point where they will say: 'Here comes that fellow again.' It just isn't good. They say sometimes that I am a very impulsive fellow."

When LaGuardia concluded, Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee arose, and, referring to LaGuardia, said:

"He's away off about wearing out his welcome. These conferences wouldn't amount to a tinker's damn without him."

The vote was taken and the re-election of LaGuardia was unanimous.

"Oh, what the hell," LaGuardia exclaimed as he walked out of the conference hall to cover a speaking engagement at the opening of the Soviet Pavilion at the World's Fair.

The Conference of Mayors concluded following an address by Edward F. McGrady, former assistant Secretary of Labor, on labor problems.

"Collective bargaining," he said, "has become such an obvious necessity to human justice in this modern world that any general denial of it could not have gone on much longer without explosive and dangerous results."

The proper solution of difficulties of the nation, McGrady said, will come "through unity—unity of people and purpose."

"There is," he added, "the greatest need now for all of us, particularly public servants, to present a united front which would enable us to calmly visualize what has happened in the world and to take account of our own stock so that we can determine what is needed to bring about a greater degree of health, happiness and justice."

Curb Excessive Judicial Pay, Mayor Urges

Mayor LaGuardia, in a radio appeal over station WJZ last night, urged passage of legislation in the New York State Senate to eliminate exorbitant and excessive salaries paid to court stenographers.

The court reform bill, now resting in the judiciary committee of the Senate, provides that the courts would have to submit their budgets to the Board of Estimate, which would set salaries and appropriate the money.

As matters stand now, the judges set the salaries and the Board of Estimate, which must appropriate the money to pay the politically-appointed attaches, have no say concerning the rate of pay.

Miners Face Guardsmen in 'Bloody Harlan'



UNION MINE WORKERS in Harlan County who formed a picket line outside the Tots mine, 15 miles from Harlan, face National Guardsmen. By today, however, the union had won agreements with all owners but those in Harlan.

LaGuardia Calls on Dewey to Act Against Bund Heads in Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

from the State Department, sailed on a German ship without a passport.

The persons named in the Herlands report to the Mayor, which covers 42 pages, have been constantly under surveillance by the police department which was ordered to take steps to prevent any of the Bund leaders from leaving the country.

MAYOR BLOCKS FLIGHT

Fritz Kuhn and other Nazi leaders had sought to secure American passports from the State Department some time ago but were blocked by Mayor LaGuardia who asked Secretary of State Cordell Hull to withhold the applications.

Mr. Herlands said that the Bund leaders had "greatly interfered" with and "had obstructed" the investigation of the tax payments by their failure to provide membership lists of their organizations. These lists, he pointed out, would have been a great aid in determining the amount of uniforms, swastikas, badges, books and other Nazi trappings sold by the Bund and their affiliated organizations.

The Commissioner of Investigation said that his probe had revealed that the Bund currently was issuing thousands of application blanks, forms and other materials which ordinarily would have been considered part of the organization records. Kuhn and his associates, Herlands explained, had failed to produce these records upon subpoena.

LIABLE TO CONTEMPT

"It is possible," said Mr. Herlands, "that Kuhn and his associates are liable to criminal contempt procedures for failure to produce the records."

The record of the German-American Businessmen's League, Mr. Herlands said, "was kept on stacks of paper and paper bags."

Notwithstanding the difficulties, the Department of Investigation, he said, established the fact that Kuhn was the only man who knows how the money of the Bund was spent. The reports pointed out that no report on the fund of the Bund was ever made to the members.

"It is a financial dictatorship," said Mr. Herlands, referring to the Bund.

He also suggested that Mr. Dewey investigate the possibility of an embezzlement charge to be placed against the Nazi "Fuehrer."

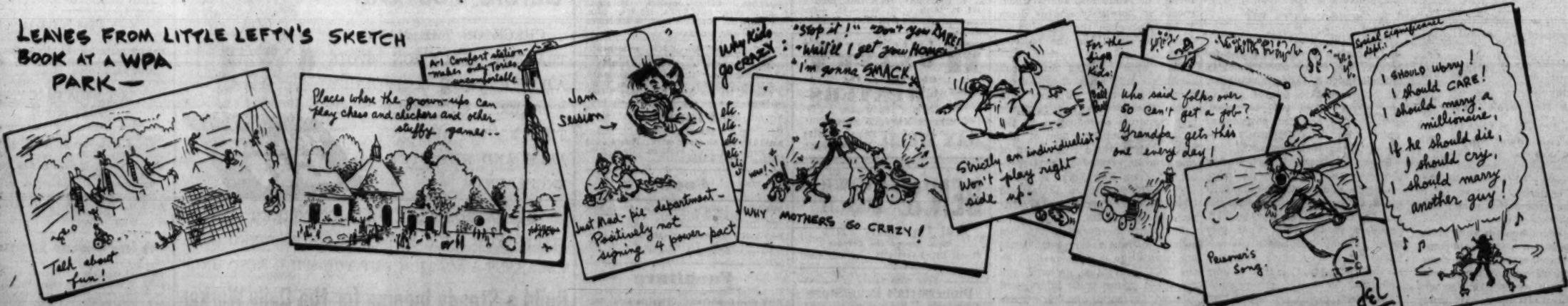
LIST VIOLATIONS

The violations cited by Mr. Herlands included:

Nine violations in sales tax returns against Kuhn and Rapp, Luedtke as officers of the German-American Businessmen's League, failure to register as vendors, failure to pay personal property tax and failure to keep proper records of sales, a total tax liability placed by Herlands against the German-American Businessmen's League of \$671,03.

Ten violations of sales tax returns against Kuhn, Metten and Wheeler.

LEAVES FROM LITTLE LEFTY'S SKETCH BOOK AT A WPA PARK —



'Leaves from Little Lefty's Sketch Book,' by Del, Will Appear as a Regular Feature in the Daily Worker Each Wednesday Beginning Next Week.

Experts Asked Textile Parley Urges FDR for Business Quiz

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—President Roosevelt today asked Congress to provide a staff of experts in the Commerce Department to study and make recommendations on problems of American industry and trade.

Yesterday he wrote the Joint Committee Investigating Monopoly that the nation needs to know why vast reservoirs of stagnant capital and savings can not be diverted into the job-making channels.

The supplemental appropriation which he asked today would be used to develop a technically-skilled staff for diagnosing the ills of industry and trade and to give business men sound economic advice on which job-making policies could be based.

The President made his request in a letter to Speaker of the House William B. Bankhead. In an accompanying letter Director of the Budget Harold D. Smith said that the staff would "develop new constructive work directed toward improvement of business conditions at the earliest possible moment."

SEE RECOVERY DRIVE

Some Congressional leaders believed Mr. Roosevelt's moves marked the beginning of a new recovery drive. They believed that such a drive was intended to bridge the gap between the administration and business and to give the Commerce Department an advisory board whose functions would be akin to those of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Agriculture Department.

In his letter Smith said that the business technicians who would be employed also would assist Congress in drafting and considering legislation affecting business, in maintaining contact with various agencies of the government.

The most heated debate came on fixing the salaries of \$7,000 for the president, \$6,000 for the executive vice-president, and \$5,000 for the secretary-treasurer. Some delegates, it would seem that the only purpose of keeping the troops can be to provoke violence as an excuse for further repressive measure.

I had occasion to hear how the miners chafe under the military rule and how they are attempting to keep themselves from being provoked. Early this morning, I accompanied George Tiller, U.M.W. district secretary-treasurer, on his inspection tour up the "cricks" and "hollers."

Even the non-union miners, and there are about 3,000 out of the 12,500 in the county, hate the sight of the military. That is one reason, among others, why most of the non-union men have refused to go to work. Some of those who did go into the mines yesterday, were so incensed at finding themselves working in mines covered by bayonets and machine guns, that before the day was over they joined the union.

As we would stop at each mine, and Tiller checked on the number of those working, the cry would go up:

"When are you going to take the soldiers out, George?"

Tiller stopped the car as we passed a group of Negro miners. He asked them jokingly: "You men behaving yourselves?"

One replied: "We ain't behaving—we're just trying to."

Another added bitterly: "We can hardly take it." A third assured Tiller that nevertheless they were "doing like you told us."

WARS OF PROVOCATION

At Tots, about a hundred pickets crowded around the car and nodded their heads as Tiller warned them against letting the troops incite them.

Those who recall Harlan of a few years ago will understand the resentment of the miners against the troops and the impossibility of anyone driving them back into the mines without a signed contract.

For during the past two years, the company gun thugs have practically disappeared and freedom has made its first appearance in Harlan.

"The union done it all," a miner told me. Now the miners see the operators attempting to bring back the old bloody days again.

The women feel just as strongly about it as the men. This afternoon 200 wives, daughters and mothers—the UMWA Women's Auxiliary of Verda—marched several miles into Harlan to demand the withdrawal of the troops who have been instructed to "shoot to kill if necessary."

These women—who came down from the mountains several years ago with their husbands when the Harlan coal fields were first opened—marched into the County Court-house and filled the Court of Judge C. E. Ball. Ball, who was elected with the miners' vote, is the man who went over the head of the sheriff and asked the Governor for

PERKINS SENDS MEDIATOR TO HARLAN

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins today ordered John L. Connor of the Department of Labor Conciliation Service to Harlan County, Ky.

Miss Perkins announced the order after a brief conference with President Roosevelt.

SEEK TO OPEN "CAPTIVE" STEEL MINES

PITTSBURGH, May 17 (UPI)—Opening of "captive" mines, owned by steel companies, was sought today in conferences with United Mine Workers leaders.

High Court Justice Under Big Top



WATCHING THE TRAPEZE ARTISTS at the circus in Washington are Associate Justice of the Supreme Court William O. Douglas with Mildred and William, his children.

Only Harlan Left Outside Pact Fold, UMW Signs Group

(Continued from Page 1)

75 per cent of the Harlan miners were anxious to return to work.

In view of the fact that under present conditions the odds are heavily against the Harlan operators, it would seem that the only purpose of keeping the troops can be to provoke violence as an excuse for further repressive measure.

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F.D.R. GIVES MINE PLEA TO JUSTICE DEPT.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—The White House revealed today that President Roosevelt referred to the Justice Department an appeal by the United Mine Workers Union for removal of Kentucky National Guardsmen from Harlan County.

Soviet Pavilion Opens Doors to Exhibits of Socialism

Stirring Display Is Highlight of World Fair

Brilliant Achievements of USSR Symbolized By Pavilion

By its superior design and construction, its splendor, the historical significance of its lessons for a better life for all mankind, the Soviet pavilion which opened yesterday at the World's Fair, built in the shape of a large and beautiful semi-circular structure, will, indeed, be a magnet attracting millions to its gorgeous exhibits of socialism.

The Soviet exhibit differs from most other buildings at the Fair. It is of permanent construction. After millions have passed through its beautiful halls and the Fair closes, it will be re-erected as a permanent structure in the Soviet Union.

Its architectural conception, its design, its construction, its materials have been the subject of praise in architectural and artistic circles in this country.

Varieties of Marble

Marble is extensively used inside and out. Nine varieties of marble quarried in the U.S.S.R. are employed. In all, 800 tons of marble are used.

The most striking of the marbles, a deep-toned red quartzite, more commonly known as porphyry (the same marble that was used in the Lenin Mausoleum in Moscow) gives the building an impressive and substantial appearance. The red quartzite is of such hardness, that a special machine had to be devised in the American processing plant.

First sight of the Soviet pavilion is obtained from almost all sections of the Fair by the statue of a Soviet worker on a huge pylon, in the center of the semi-circular area in front of the marble building. Holding high a red star, the stainless steel statue of the Soviet worker is a glistening object in the day-time, and with the red star lighted up at night makes the Soviet pavilion an outstanding landmark in the Fair.

The Front of the Pavilion

As one approaches the Soviet pavilion, there is to be seen two statuary groups at the base of each of the wings. One of these represents types active in the great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. The other depicts a group after the success of the revolution, victoriously constructing socialism.

In the front of each wing are inset large wall reliefs portraits of Lenin and Stalin, respectively, with inscriptions about the victory of the socialist revolution and the actual building of socialism.

On the inner face of the two wings—lighted up at night with red lights—are stainless steel plaques of overlapping flags of the eleven Soviet republics of the U.S.S.R.

The Entrance Hall

Glass doorways around the courtyard of the Soviet pavilion lead into the exhibit halls. These are completely air conditioned.

In line with Soviet architectural principle, the building is a synthesis of plastic arts. Extensive use is made externally of statuary and bas reliefs. On the inside there is exquisite sculpture, fine paintings and skillful photo-murals along with mosaic and other forms of decoration.

Walking into the main hall, or Entrance Hall, one feels as if the Soviet peoples, headed by its heroes, flanked by Lenin and Stalin, have come out to meet him. The entire wall just directly in front of the spectator is occupied by a gigantic painting of 55 feet long and 30 feet high. This is one of the largest single canvases in the world. It was painted by a group of 11 Soviet artists. The canvas portrays more than fifty leading figures of the Soviet Union: artists, actors, singers, flyers, writers, musicians, army men, tractor drivers, coal miners. They all seem to be coming toward you, emerging from the Soviet peoples surrounding them. The impression is one of profuse color, gaiety, life, joy.

Flanking either side of this painting are marble statues of Lenin and Stalin.

Seven-Ton Jewel Map Of U.S.S.R.

A second entire wall in the Entrance Hall is devoted to a seven-ton colored marble and jewel map of the Soviet Union, lettered with diamonds and rubies and wrought in a mosaic of similar precious and semi-precious stones. This map, which measures 20 feet by 22 feet, is the work of the best Soviet lapidaries and took a year and a half to make. Almost all varieties of precious stones are used in the

World of Tomorrow on View as Soviet Pavilion Opens



BREATH-TAKING EXHIBIT of the Soviet Union at the World's Fair was officially opened to the public yesterday in ceremonies in which Ambassador Oumansky and Mayor LaGuardia participated. At the left is a brown marble statue of V. I. Lenin which was cut out of a solid block of granite. It stands on the right side of a mural in the Entrance Hall. In the center is a side view of the pavilion showing several of the 11 bas reliefs. At the right is the statue of Joseph Stalin which is also of brown marble and was designed by Sergei Merkurov as was the statue of Lenin.

Parachute-Catapulting Machine

One of the most interesting of the exhibits is a model of a "parachute-catapulting machine," a Soviet invention which catapults the parachutist up into the air for a distance of more than 250 feet, by means of an air-blast, and which enables the jumper to stay in the air indefinitely, depending on the continuance of air-pressure from the machine. This method of parachuting "from the ground up" will be introduced to Americans for the first time by the working model which operates in exact replica of the original.

Nationalities and Themes Represented by Exhibits

More than 50 nationalities of the USSR are represented by the exhibits, which include displays of paintings, sculpture, handicrafts, rugs and other art work revealing the ancient and traditional skills as applied to contemporary Soviet themes. Scale models, animated dioramas, motion pictures and similar types of displays show Socialist housing projects, collective farms, schools, rest homes, scientific laboratories, power plants, transportation projects, industrial plants, theatre productions, athletics and similar examples of the U.S.S.R. today.

Scale models, photo-panoramas and motion pictures show the reconstruction of the Soviet Union's older cities and the building—in a single decade—of 230 new cities.

city of Magnitogorsk in three stages—as it appeared after the first Five-Year Plan, after the Second Five-Year Plan, and finally as it will look at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Changing lights show the city at various hours of the day and night. A scale model and photographs show the exterior and interior of the house of culture for the Magnitogorsk workers. Another striking exhibit in this hall is set in motion by light effects, shows first an old Russian village with its tiny farms tilled with primitive implements under tsarism. Then the landmarks disappear and a large collective farm of socialism emerges, tilled with tractors and combines. In this hall also is one of the first of the wood-burning tractors from the U.S.S.R. Other displays here show the methods of collective farm management and also the planned industrialization of the U.S.S.R. Scale models, photo-panoramas and motion pictures show the reconstruction of the Soviet Union's older cities and the building—in a single decade—of 230 new cities.

Model World's Largest Hydro-Electric Power Station

Featured exhibit in the Hall of Transportation and Power include: a spectacular scale model of the world's largest hydro-electric power station now under construction at Kuibyshev on the Volga River; a model of the Dniepropes hydro-electric station in the Ukraine, one of the largest power plants in the world; a model of the Moscow-Volga Canal, which has made a river-port of the hitherto landlocked capital, a model of the Baltic-White Sea Canal, built after huge excavations, which unites two important seas and brings the rivers of Karelia under control; an aviation exhibit displaying models of several typical passenger planes including that of a passenger sea glider, the original of which seats 120 persons; models of two streamlined powerful locomotives, the "F. D." and similar models, dioramas, photo-murals, illuminated maps, paintings, and other displays telling a graphic story of the growth and change in Soviet transportation and power.

Bronze Statue Mounted on One Small Pt. of Attachment

Photo-murals and movies in the Hall of Culture and Rest show pictures of the annual Physical Culture Parade in Moscow's Red Square, scene of performances by thousands of gymnasts, dancers and young men and women athletes from all corners of the U.S.S.R. In this hall is a tall heavy bronze statue of two soccer players, the entire statue resting on only one small point of attachment—the heel of one of the players. There is also a large photo-mural of Camp Artek in the Crimea, the largest children's health camp in the world.

Theatre Fine Arts Exhibit

The Soviet young men and girls in charge of the exhibits are proud to explain the minutest details of all the exhibits.

A featured exhibit in the Hall of National Economy is a huge aluminum diorama showing the

peoples of the U.S.S.R. in their trades.

Children's, Handicraft and Music Exhibit

In the Theatre division of the Hall of Arts are several accurately scaled model stage settings of famous Soviet plays, operas and ballets. Also exhibited are a number of round-table stage models showing the settings of each scene in an entire production. Stage setting models exhibited are of such famous Soviet productions as *Vlada's Earth* as produced by the Moscow Art Theatre; Sholokhov's "Soil Turned" as produced by the State Bolshoi Theatre; Pogodin's "The Man with the Gun" as produced by the State Vakhtangov Theatre; Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" as produced by the Red Army Theatre; Kataev's "Lonely White Sail" as produced by the Moscow Children's Theatre; and many others. There are also portraits of Stanislavsky, Honored Artists of the Republic and Peoples' Artists. The rapid growth of the collective farm theatre, the workers' theatre and the children's theatre is also demonstrated in exhibits.

An extensive children's exhibit consists of drawings, paintings, and models of airplanes and ships by Soviet children, who, it is indicated, hold four out of the six world records as airplane model builders.

Other art exhibits include lithographs, linoleum cuts, wood

carving, porcelain ware from the porcelain factories of Leningrad and other cities, and various types of sculpture, china-ware and vases.

The music exhibit includes phonograph records of modern and classic composers of the Soviet Union and other countries. Records of symphonies, folk songs, arise from the great operas and army songs are played and transmitted by amplifiers throughout the entire Pavilion.

Newspaper and Literature Exhibit — Science

The newspaper exhibit in the Hall of the Press outlines the growth of Soviet newspapers and magazines which today have over seven billion readers a year, and show the new types of journalism in which the people directly participate through the medium of wall newspapers, trade union bulletins, collective farm newspapers, university journals, etc. Moscow alone has 25,000 wall newspapers. Displays also show the popularity of various native and foreign writers indicating the number of copies issued annually of books written by Pushkin, Gorky, Ernest Hemingway,

O. Henry, Lion Feuchtwanger, Upton Sinclair, Mark Twain, Jack London, Theodore Dreiser, Emil Zola, Thomas Mann, Heinrich Heine, Romain Rolland, William Shakespeare and others.

Most outstanding of Soviet contributions to science are shown in the Hall of Science, describing the work of Soviet scientists in originating new species of plants, inventing "perennial wheat," developing fertile fields in frozen Arctic, making cotton grow in the deserts of Central Asia, and similar scientific achievements.

The Gate to Date

Admissions to the World's Fair are as follows:

THIRD WEEK	To date 2,843,953
First week	1,387,301
Second week	914,420
High (April 30)	605,504
Low (May 3)	91,432
Sunday	306,736
Monday	115,665
Yesterday	119,831

(Figures are those of Fair Corp.)

Soviet Fair Ceremony Stresses Ties With U.S.; LaGuardia Hails Pavilion

(Continued from Page 1)

helping to put up "this beautiful project of our Soviet architects."

"This pavilion," said ambassador designate Oumansky with restrained pride to an audience by the impressive example of Soviet art and technique around them—"this pavilion attempts to portray the most characteristic features of my country and its people, a firm sense of security, a confidence in the future based on the experience and achievements of the past; a belief in humanity, in the people themselves who have forged their own destiny; a conviction that the future belongs to social progress and peace, that military aggression and social retrogression can not last and in any case will be successfully repulsed by the Soviet Union."

On behalf of the United States Government, U. S. Commissioner Edward J. Flynn stated that "one cannot but be impressed by the magnificent Soviet pavilion." The pavilion, he added, "stands as a monument to the technical accomplishment" of the Soviet architects and people.

He said that the American people who have a mind for technical achievements will be drawn closer by the Soviet pavilion. He added that the American people look forward to the great treats of Soviet art and music which will be features of the Soviet exhibit. "Let me express the appreciation of the government of the United States," he concluded, "for your important contribution to this exhibition."

Soviet commissioner general H. A. Tikhomirov, who was the first speaker on the program, declared: "The world of tomorrow is sharply and clearly defined in the land of socialism; each citizen looks ahead with confidence, for he knows that the Stalin Constitution guarantees him work, education, leisure, security in illness and old age."

He welcomed the American people to be at home in the Soviet pavilion. "Here you may become acquainted with the life of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the life of the 170 million citizens of our great fatherland."

"We show you the reality of this life. We are proud of our achievements and successes; we face our future with confidence, building a peaceful life in friendly cooperation with other peoples; we do not fear any aggressive plans, from whatever quarter they

may come."

Grover Whalen, who on many occasions has paid high tribute to the Soviet Union's great contribution in making the New York World's Fair a success and a spectacle of this age, said:

"The pavilion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is bound to become one of the main attractions of the New York World's Fair. Our visitors for two weeks have been circling this way just to see the structure's handsome exterior. Once they have seen the interior of the building and its many displays, they cannot but convey their enthusiasm and pleasure to others who, in turn, will be guided here by the sculptured likeness of the Russian worker."

Whalen said he was glad that the pavilion reflected factual accomplishments of the U.S.S.R. "I wish to extend thanks," he stated, "to the government and people of the Soviet Union who have so thoughtfully provided an exhibit which tells us who the Russian people are, what they are doing, and what they are thinking."

Ambassador designate Oumansky was warmly lauded by all speakers and enthusiastically applauded by the audience. His speech evoked the greatest outburst of applause when he quoted the basis of Soviet foreign policy as affirmed by Joseph Stalin.

"Please accept this pavilion and the efforts of its builders," he said, "as a warm message of friendship from the Soviet people to the great and peaceful American people... We are close neighbors. Closer than many of your think. On a clear day, standing on the most westerly promontory of Alaska, you

Text of Oumansky Speech At Fair

Text of speech delivered by Constantine Oumansky, Ambassador Designate of the U.S.S.R., at the opening of the Soviet Pavilion.

Mr. Mayor, President Whalen, Honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am aware of the great honor which has befallen me to dedicate the Pavilion of my country at the New York World's Fair. Much work, skill and art; many material and spiritual values are invested in this pavilion.

Tremendous changes have occurred in two decades in a country stretching from the Baltic to the edge of the tropics, a commonwealth of over fifty nationalities, varied in history, tongue, nature and art, but united in a common determination to strengthen and defend the socialist society they have established by their sovereign will. Many of our best Soviet architects, engineers, artists and others have combined their efforts to show these changes to portray this great variety, to express this common purpose.

They hope that you will see here what it means to have transformed a backward agricultural country into an advanced society with a rapidly rising standard of living and an industrial production second only to the United States. They have tried to show you concretely the foundations of the Stalinist Constitution, the working of Soviet democracy; and to depict the cultural growth of a people whose creative forces have been released, bringing about a rich renaissance in science, technique, education, health, literature, art. This Pavilion attempts to portray the most characteristic features of my country and its people, a firm sense of security, a confidence in the future based on the experience and achievements of the past; a belief in humanity, in the people themselves who have forged their own destiny; a conviction that the future belongs to social progress and peace, that military aggression and social retrogression can not last and in any case will be successfully repelled at the borders of the Soviet Union.

You must have sensed already in this Pavilion the cheerful and optimistic message of a people who feel young and strong, who look with confidence to the world of tomorrow. To all present, and to my radio listeners as well, I say: Please accept this Pavilion and the efforts of its builders as a warm message of friendship from the Soviet people to the great and peaceful American people. The friendship of our two nations dates from long back but has acquired a new and deeper meaning since the people of my country became masters of their destiny, blazed new trails and began to pioneer a new life with a vigor and in a spirit akin to that of your forefathers.

We are close neighbors. Closer than many of your think. On a clear day, standing on the most westerly promontory of Alaska, you

(Continued on Page 6)

Ambassador Oumansky declared that Soviet foreign policy, as enunciated by Comrade Stalin at the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, is the function of the whole political and cultural life of the Soviet Union, of the political unity of the peoples in the U.S.S.R. "And last, but not least, our foreign policy relies upon the armed strength of our people."

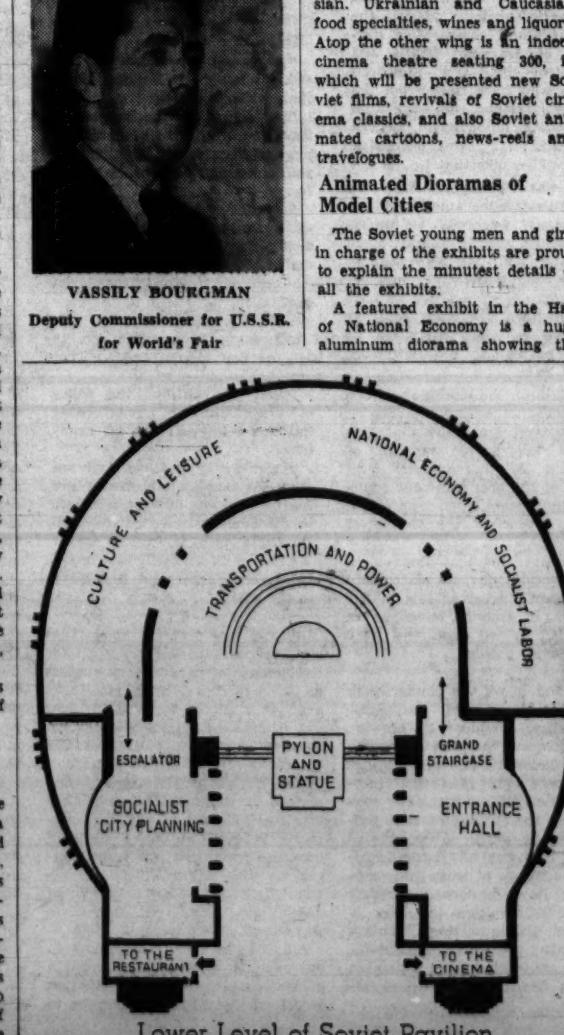
Dealing with the immediate questions of the Soviet Union's efforts to realize a peace front, Oumansky declared:

"The Soviet people are not impressed by threats. Neither do they beg for alliances. They are prepared to cooperate on a basis of complete reciprocity and equal obligations with powers which are interested in the maintenance of peace and who feel themselves threatened by aggression."

An interested member of the audience, who showed especial concern at Oumansky's description of foreign policy, was Sir James Beale, British Commissioner General to the Fair.

When Oumansky closed the ceremonies by officially declaring the Fair open to the public, the audience streamed through the open doors of spacious glass through which could be seen the colorful and lavish exhibits of blooming and flourishing socialist life in the U.S.S.R.

I have had many occasions to observe and talk with newspapermen from nearly all capitalist papers on varied occasions and a wide assortment of assignments. I have never seen them so profoundly impressed, so respectful, so overwhelmed — whether in agreement with socialist ideology or not—with the marvelous marble structure of the U.S.S.R. and its breath-taking contents, which is no doubt the brightest jewel of the New York World's Fair because it is the living example of tomorrow, which is said to be the theme of the Fair.



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THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1939

The Wall Street Crime Of 'Idle Dollars'

Idle money.

A queer phrase. How can money be "idle"? Money belongs to somebody. For example, the Wall Street banks now have over four billion dollars of "idle" surplus cash reserves. Why is this money, this accumulated wealth, not being used to expand production? Why is it not being used to produce more wealth? Why are the Wall Street owners of this money, or the Wall Street banks which control this money, not using it to provide jobs, to increase the wealth of America?

President Roosevelt's letter to the chairman of the Senate Monopoly Committee brings this vital question bluntly before the American people—who is responsible for keeping America's accumulated capital "idle"? What must be done about it? With this letter, the New Deal at long last puts its finger on the key problem in the fight for recovery.

No question could be timelier. America's recovery is dependent on the answer. But we already know the answer. The Senate Monopoly Committee could call J. P. Morgan, the Rockefellers, and the Kuhn, Loeb banking interests to the stand and very quickly find out who is keeping America's accumulated capital idle. The Senate Committee could get all the dirty details of the sit-down strike of Wall Street, the sabotage of the banks against the New Deal and the country's economic recovery.

But the main facts are already known. In fact, the Wall Street gang has bragged in public a hundred times that it is blackmailing the nation by refusing to reinvest the hoarded capital in the banks and in the treasuries of Big Business corporations. It calls this blackmail "lack of confidence." It is freezing America's economic life, hampering it, crippling it.

President Roosevelt's letter spotlights the whole issue. It really opens up the most crucial fight of the hour—how can America provide jobs and start production in the face of the sit-down strike of Big Capital. But letters are not enough. Action is needed.

We don't believe that America has to wait for the Senate Monopoly Committee to figure out some way of action. The Senate Committee might itself cooperate with Wall Street. We believe that people themselves can immediately propose some practical action to end the scandal of "idle" dollars.

We pose to the workers, farmers, small business men, and middle classes of the country the simple question—

If Wall Street monopoly banks are jamming up the country's recovery through their refusal to unloose their hoarded deposits and accumulated capital, why should not the Government itself take over these three largest banks, and the credit system of the country?

This would protect the depositors' money, because the Government would be the banker. This would put hoarded money to work and produce jobs for the unemployed and income for the depositors. It would be a tremendous aid to recovery. It would provide loans for small business, independent corporations, home-builders, etc., etc.

Why not? Why should America tolerate the sabotage of "idle" dollars, made idle by Wall Street financial control?

The People Can Get The Housing Bill They Want

In the face of protests from almost all circles of the population, the Republicans in Albany have been forced to make some changes in their so-called "compromise" housing proposal. There is no question but that these changes offer some improvements:

They would reduce rents somewhat from their original high-water level, by increasing the period of amortization from 40 to 50 years (it should be at least 60 years). It now transfers the selection of tenants to housing authorities, though the whole proposal is still shot through with rotten political red-tape. And it reduces the abuses of land speculation (a rent-saver), so vicious in the original plan.

But fundamental evils still remain. It still authorized only \$50,000,000 when the people voted for and badly need the full \$300,000,000, provided by the housing amendment. This major shortcoming means that the housing that could be built would be something less than a drop in the bucket.

Taxation for the plan would still fall

upon the poor. And the provision for no "mixing" of federal and state funds—a reactionary slap at the New Deal social program!—still remains, blocking any really large-scale low rent housing.

The net result is that the Civic Bill (S. 936) remains the measure around which the people should put their quick and undivided backing. It has the united support of the CIO, the A. F. of L., the City-Wide Tenants League, the Statewide Temporary Committee on Housing and hundreds of other groups. If the people heighten their offensive—with increased letters and telegrams to Albany during these last few days of the legislature—they can compel the Tory Republicans to pass the Civic Bill.

The Nazi At Our Back Door

We wonder what the professional isolationists have to say about the latest facts of Hitlerite plottings in America's back door.

In Mexico, Nazi-inspired military officers are spotlighted plotting to start an armed uprising against the Cardenas government if the coming elections go against them. The same kind of treason that Franco hatched in Spain with the help of Hitler and Mussolini.

In Chile yesterday, the Government deported Nazi spies working to incite disorder using anti-Semitism as a wedge to destroy the independence of the country and bring it under Hitler's heel.

In Argentina, the Nazi, Mueller, was caught trying to separate the province of Patagonia from the country.

In Canada, the Toronto City Council, seeing the menace of Hitlerism to Canada's independence, voted to boycott Nazi goods. An excellent example to follow.

An Entering Wedge

The passage of the two cent state sales tax on cigarettes is another example of the orgy of reaction in Albany in which the Republicans are revelling. Between now and the next few days until legislative adjournment, it's pretty clear that they intend to mow down all the progressive measures and pass all the foul and oppressive ones. That is, if they can get away with it.

This tax is, of course, a part of the revenue-producing proposals contained in the Republicans' original reactionary budget plan. It cuts into mass purchasing power; and raises by one cent, the unfortunate sales tax already existing in New York City, and thus creates new relief difficulties for the city. As we had occasion to point out before, the Governor's realty and business tax were not good, but the GOP fought them only because they wanted to impose something worse—a sales tax directly on the poor.

The Republicans claim they need the \$22,000,000 which this tax is supposed to bring in. But their first dig into the poor by their proposed tax structure changes will bring in this amount and more. The fact that they want to now pass an additional sales tax shows that the Hoover-Dewey boys want to gouge the common people going and coming.

Undoubtedly, the Republicans want to get the people used to the idea of a state sales tax. This tax is to be their entering wedge. For after killing their own general sales tax proposal in conference, they hypocritically turned right around and introduced it in the legislature last Saturday. There is no end to the unscrupulous tricks, false promises, and faithlessness of the Republicans—and the "innocent" Mr. Dewey remains in a self-condemning silence.

Gov. Lehman should veto this tax, as a part of the whole campaign to defeat the wreckage of the GOP budget plan. The people should let the Republicans know that they will not take this state sales tax or any other.

Letters From Our Readers

Tenants Union in Fight For Adequate Housing Bill—

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
This is a copy of a letter sent to Albany, N. Y.
"Hon. T. C. Desmond,
"State Senate,
"Albany, N. Y."

Honorable Sir:

The Downtown Brooklyn Tenants' Union has instructed me as its counsel to convey to you the sense of a resolution unanimously adopted at our last meeting.

The housing bill submitted to the Legislature is inadequate in that it provides for only \$50,000,000 of the \$300,000,000 authorized by the people of New York and in that it provides further for a subsidy of only \$250,000,000 as against the \$1,000,000 authorized. It requires amortization over a period of forty years in the face of the considered judgment of housing experts that amortization should cover a period of sixty years. It limits the method of acquiring land for housing sites to condemnation, a method which experience has shown is substantially more costly than the method of direct purchase.

The foregoing provisions, it is estimated, will make necessary a rental of \$7 or \$8 or more per room. So-called low rent housing at \$7 or \$8 per room is a sham and a fraud upon the hundreds of thousands of poor people in New York whose need for genuine low rent housing cries out to high heaven for alleviation.

We earnestly urge upon you the immediate necessity of a housing bill along the lines indicated by the foregoing criticisms, a bill which will provide for the immediate expenditure of the full \$300,000,000 authorized by the constitutional amendment. This sum

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

The British "White Paper" Is a Betrayal of Both Jews and Arabs in Palestine

The British Tories have issued a so-called "White Paper" for a "final solution of the Palestine question," which may soon be turned red with the blood of Arab and Jewish peoples.

To grasp the central features of Chamberlain's new "solution" for the Palestine issue one must connect events beginning with the Balfour promise of 1917 for a Jewish Homeland in Palestine, up to the latest "appeasement" intrigues of the British Munichites.

Back in 1917 both Jews and Arabs were tricked by promises of a "homeland" and "Arab independence" concurrently and with a definite double-cross intent.

When the Chamberlains now seek to readjust Near Eastern relationships and politics to suit their own schemes, and in preparation for some deal with Mussolini, the Balfour promises are ditched. And the Arabs are kept on the tender钩es of even more worthless promises than those conveyed to them by the spying adventurer, Lawrence of Arabia.

Fascism, specially inflamed with Munich "appeasement," has entered into the Near Eastern situation. Mussolini has proclaimed himself "protector of the Moslems." Hitler has his agents all over the Moslem lands stirring up trouble and intensifying anti-Semitism. This, while many thousands of Jews, unfortunately with a distorted understanding of the relations of forces, seek refuge in Palestine.

Mussolini was assisted by the British Tories to seize Ethiopia, demand Tunisia and a share in the Suez Canal. Now, with Hitler in the Mediterranean, the British Chamberlains hope to make a deal with the Rome-Berlin axis regarding the Near East at the expense, first, of the Jews, and next, or at the same time, of the Arabs.

But Chamberlain's aim is to conceal his real goal in the eastern end of the Mediterranean, just as he did in the scandalous "non-intervention" trickery in Spain and in his real Munich objectives when he handed Hitler Czechoslovakia.

How does Chamberlain do it? He wants to give the Arabs the illusion that by scrapping the Balfour declaration, the Arabs may now get an "independent Arab state in Palestine." Actually, the Tories are intensifying their "divide and conquer" policy under new historical conditions.

The White Paper says that perhaps in 10 years the Arabs "may" get their independence. Meanwhile, they are to stay riveted by slave-treaties to the British Empire. Jewish immigration is to be cut. Purchase of land by immigrants is to be supervised. Thus, by going through some gestures of "protecting" Arab interests, the Arabs are themselves either to be divided, or are led into another British Tory trap of base promises.

Perhaps the dirtiest part of Chamberlain's intrigue, by means of the Palestine White Paper, is the Tory traitor's attempt to palm it off to the British people as "necessary" for a peace front.

When Chamberlain uses every deception he can to deny the Soviet Union reciprocity in a peace front, when whatever step he does take is under the strongest popular compulsion, he would have his reactionary move in the Near East, his preliminary efforts to come to another deal with Mussolini, appear as a "peace front" need.

Many Arabs see through Chamberlain's trickery. Others are sadly fooled. Some of the Arabs who are fooled are also incited by the fascists who look to Chamberlain for "appeasement." These misled Arabs are being instigated to anti-Semitic violence to make it easier for Chamberlain to put the plan over by force, under the cry of "emergency."

Meanwhile, the reactionary "Revisionist Zionists," headed by the provocateur, Jabotinsky, are threatening violence and bloodshed. This can serve only to keep Arabs and Jews apart when the closest unity is imperative to prevent both peoples from being treacherously treated by the Chamberlains.

Required above all to meet the new situation, a perilous one for Jews in Palestine, is unity, unity to defeat the Chamberlain trickery; unity in support of the Soviet demand for a genuine "peace front," the key to confounding Chamberlain's plotting; unity to rally all Jews, not for the futile demand for return of the Balfour promises, but for a realistic solution of the Palestine question in conjunction with the Arab people who are being betrayed, just as the Jews are, by the Tories.

The unity of the Jewish people, instead of being directed into a struggle with the Arab people, is needed more than ever to defeat the Chamberlains by uniting with the Arabs. Such a joint solution of the graver issues confronting both peoples should now make its foundation a solving of Palestine's future in accordance with present interests of both people.

Just because we feel that we are carrying on the pioneering traditions,

we have a special respect for the American people, their technical skill and mechanical ingenuity, their simplicity, their friendliness and intellectual curiosity.

This special feeling for your country was expressed by Joseph Stalin eight years ago as follows:

"We respect the efficiency Americans display in everything—industry, in technology, in literature and in life. Among the Americans there are many people . . . who have a healthy attitude towards work, towards practical affairs. We respect that efficiency," said Stalin, "that simplicity of approach . . . Their industrial methods and productive habits contain something of the democratic spirit. . . . Hence the soundness and comparative simplicity of American habits and productive life. Our industrial leaders who have risen from the working class and who have been to America immediately noticed this trait. . . . And concluded,

Make no mistake. The Soviet Union has no need to revise its foreign policy. That policy is simple and clear. No honest person need be uncertain about our foreign policy, which expresses the will of our people for international peace and security. The principles of this policy were recently reaffirmed by Joseph Stalin.

He said:

"We stand for peace and the strengthening of our rights, or, conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any propagation of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law."

Under that guarantee, rigorously enforced, our country of so many diverse nationalities and languages grows ever stronger.

You will find that the emphasis in our exhibits is on people, rather than on products. You will find products also, and vast industrial enterprises. But, above all, we wished to show you the life of our people, how they work and study and play; what they are doing today, and what they plan for tomorrow.

Our Constitution, our socialist society, places above everything dignity and worth of humanity. It makes no distinctions of race or nationality. Going through the halls of this pavilion, or seated here in this theatre, you will see portrayed above all else the human being, the Soviet citizen building a new life.

Everywhere you will see portraits and statues of the best representatives of the great Russian people and the many other nationalities which live in brotherly relationship with them. You will see portraits of outstanding workers, farmers, great scientists, industrial leaders, aviators, artists who emerged from the people and serve the people. It is no accident that you will see there the original of a university diploma, dated 1754, and bearing the name of a fisherman who became one of the greatest scientists of his time.

Mikhail Lomonosov. In the old days there were only a few who had this opportunity.

That was Stalin speaking. And I will quote Stalin again on the aims of our foreign policy. These are:

"One: To continue the policy of peace and of strengthening business relations with all countries;

"Two: To be cautious and not allow our country to be drawn into conflicts by war mongers who are accustomed to have others pull chestnuts out of the fire for them;

"Three: To strengthen the might of our Red Army and Red Navy to the utmost . . ."

By this time everyone knows that our army is a powerful weapon for the defense of peace. None accuses us of aggressive intentions. Our army is a mighty force which does not threaten any people except those who would dare trespass the threshold of our Soviet home.

The Soviet people are not impressed by threats. Neither do they beg for alliances. They are prepared to cooperate on a basis of complete reciprocity and equal obligations with powers which are interested in the maintenance of peace and who feel themselves threatened by aggression.

All this you will find implicit in our pavilion; the confident strength of our people, their determination to defend themselves, their desire to

The Voice of the Mine Bosses

by Ellis



Text of Oumansky Speech at World Fair Dedication of Soviet Union Pavilion

(Continued from Page 5)

can look across Bering Strait to Soviet territory. In another part of the fair grounds, not far from here, you will find the plane in which a Soviet pilot, Chkalov, made the first non-stop flight from the Soviet Union to the United States across the North Pole. More recently another Soviet pilot, Kokkinaki, made the first flight from Moscow along the shortest route to the North American continent, the great circle course. These were pioneering flights, showing that we are neighbors not only across the narrow waters of Bering Strait, but over the top of the world, and across the Atlantic.

Aviation has conquered time and space, has brought us new neighbors, and made us all more aware of old neighbors. This Pavilion attempts even more. It attempts to bring at bit of the Soviet Union into Flushing Meadow; to show you what we are like; to show you not only that we are neighbors, but that we are good neighbors.

Perhaps the dirtiest part of Chamberlain's intrigue, by means of the Palestine White Paper, is the Tory traitor's attempt to palm it off to the British people as "necessary" for a peace front.

When Chamberlain uses every deception he can to deny the Soviet Union reciprocity in a peace front, when whatever step he does take is under the strongest popular compulsion, he would have his reactionary move in the Near East, his preliminary efforts to come to another deal with Mussolini, appear as a "peace front" need.

Just because we feel that we are carrying on the pioneering traditions,

we have a special respect for the American people, their technical skill and mechanical ingenuity, their simplicity, their friendliness and intellectual curiosity.

This special feeling for your country was expressed by Joseph Stalin eight years ago as follows:

"We respect the efficiency Americans display in everything—industry, in technology, in literature and in life. Among the Americans there are many people . . . who have a healthy attitude towards work, towards practical affairs. We respect that efficiency," said

Change the World



Everybody in Havana
Knows Where Communist
Headquarters Are Located

By MIKE GOLD

HAVANA, Cuba.—Fascism in Cuba is a movement almost entirely confined to foreigners, to the Spanish and German businessmen. When they try to talk like Cuban patriots, and play a political role, it sounds like Fritz Kuhn protesting his love for George Washington and the Pilgrim fathers.

But it's dangerous, nevertheless, because big money is behind it. Journalists are very purchasable here. There is always a tremendous surplus of unemployed and hungry politicos with college educations. And plenty of young, restless and confused intellectuals without work. The sort of soil in which the poison thrives.

I was trying to find the office of the Communist Party. A few blocks away, on Carlos the Third Avenue, two old Negro men sat on the porch steps of a house, chatting and smoking in the sun. I asked them where it was, and they knew. I asked a bootblack. He knew. I asked a bartender. He knew. In these days of resurgent Cuba, the Communist Party has taken an important and leading role. The people know it.

The headquarters was a bright, clean, modern place, with large portraits of Karl Marx, Stalin and Lenin that made them as Cuban somehow as the pictures of Jose Marti and Julio Mella and other Cuban leaders that hung alongside. I like this sort of "nationalism." I have seen Chinese portraits of Marx and Lenin that made them look like Chinese sages. It is not a deliberate distortion, but an unconscious adoption of the leaders, who do belong to all the people of the world.

In these headquarters, while waiting, I heard a marvelous concert. One of the office boys, while running a mimeograph, whistled most artistically and at full breath, a complete repertoire of rhumbas. Then one of the stenographers, a busy girl, rushed in and out several times, and sang rhumbas. There was also a radio doing rhumbas, and a little child who danced among pots of flowers. They are a naturally gay people, the Cubans, even at their Communism. And as a doctor here said to me: If you took his jokes away from a Cuban, he would die.

I want to pay a tribute to the Cuban girls. They are so darn beautiful. You see more beautiful women on a single Havana block than anywhere in the world. It is not an insipid or doll-like beauty, but something spirited, charming, fiery, full of character.

On the Radio

MATINEE
WNYC—Opera Matinee.
WHNY—World's Fair News
8:45—WOR—News and Around New York Today
9:00—WEAF-WJZ—Associated Press News
WGXR—Composers' Hour
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:30—WNYC—News for Women
9:45—WHN—Women Make the News
10:00—WNYC—Board of Education Program
10:30—WNYC—The Music of Speech
10:45—WNYC—World News Events
11:00—WNYC—News
11:45—WNYC—"You and Your Health"
AFTERNOON
12:00—WHN—U. P. News
WNYC—Greatest Social Temple of Religion at World's Fair
12:30—WGXR—Trans-Radio News
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:45—WGXR—National Farm and Home Hour
12:45—WOR—Consumers' Quiz Club
1:05—WGXR—Organ Recital
2:00—WJZ—Meeting of Federation of Education Associations

HOW DO YOU FEEL?

HEALTH ADVICE

Chiseling on Workmen's Compensation

Capitalism breeds both small and big rats. The big rats become bank presidents and usually escape any punishment for directly embezzling other people's money. The little rats can only bite off small pieces of cheese and, into the bargain, often get caught. The January issue of "The Industrial Bulletin," published by the State Labor Department, reports a series of evasions of the Workmen's Compensation Law by small employers. In the language of the report, these consist in "creation of fictitious entities" and "ruses and attempts to mask an existing employer-employee relationship."

Such attempts to evade the obligations placed upon employers by the compensation law take the form of not carrying compensation insurance, denial that injured workers had been employed, phone partnerships, leases, and "student" or "observer" status.

In the "student" racket, the employer (the two who were punished in sweat shop parlors) runs a "school" in which he trains students and on graduation "leases" a chair to them, making them ostensibly self-employed. In this way he can pay his workers less than the minimum wage and avoid taking out compensation policies.

A stone-cutter compelled several workers to sign phony partnership papers and did not have them covered by compensation insurance on the grounds that they were employers also. P. S. They did not share in the profits. Other workers were paid a small wage and were supposed to be "observers" who were learning the trade and not workers entitled to protection by the compensation laws.

We warn all workers against such rats. Any employer who attempts such arrangements to cheat the workers of protection due them under the compensation laws should be reported to the State Labor Department. Although the fines are small the employers are forced to take out compensation insurance policies.

By MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

American Teacher in USSR Calls Soviet Students 'Creators of New Civilization'

No Worries About Jobs After They Complete Studies

By Stephen L. Gilford
Professor of Organic Chemistry at the University of Tomsk, USSR

The atmosphere in the room is tense. The student who has the floor concludes his speech. "And so, since Matveyev has nothing to say in his defense, I move that we pass a vote of censure against him."

Another student asks to speak. "It seems to me that this is altogether too harsh. We ought to let off Matveyev with a warning this time." More discussion and then a vote is taken.

This is how Soviet students maintain their own discipline. If a student neglects his studies, or comes late to classes too many times, he is likely to be taken to task by his classmates long before the administration takes a hand. Life in a Soviet college is very different from that in other countries....

In the first place the students themselves are different. No rich men's sons and daughters these, come to college to have a good time. They are drawn from all sections of the population. Mostly, they are children of workers and peasants. (Admission to a college depends on one's high school record or entrance examinations. Ability is all that matters. No restrictions based on race, religion, nationality or social origin.)

Youth Knows Importance

These young representatives of the masses come to college not to idle but to prepare themselves for the important work which lies ahead of them. Soviet youth knows the importance of science; it values the culture to which it is heir, it is eager for education. Hence we find the number of students growing rapidly from year to year. At the present time there are well over half a million of them in the institutions of higher learning of the Soviet Union—a striking figure, if one notes that it is about five times as large as the number in 1914.

Then too the government helps and encourages the young people in their quest for knowledge. Although the average student does not have wealthy parents, he does not need to worry about tuition and living expenses, nor does he have to sell brushes or magazines. About 90 per cent of all students receive stipends to cover their living expenses, and tuition is free. Low-priced dining rooms are provided, and there are dormitories for out-of-town students. In consequence, the student does not have any worry over money matters.

If we add to this the fact that he also does not have to worry about what he is going to do when he graduates—he knows there will be a job waiting for him when he gets out—then it becomes obvious that he can really devote himself to his studies with a clear mind.

Marieted Couples Attended School

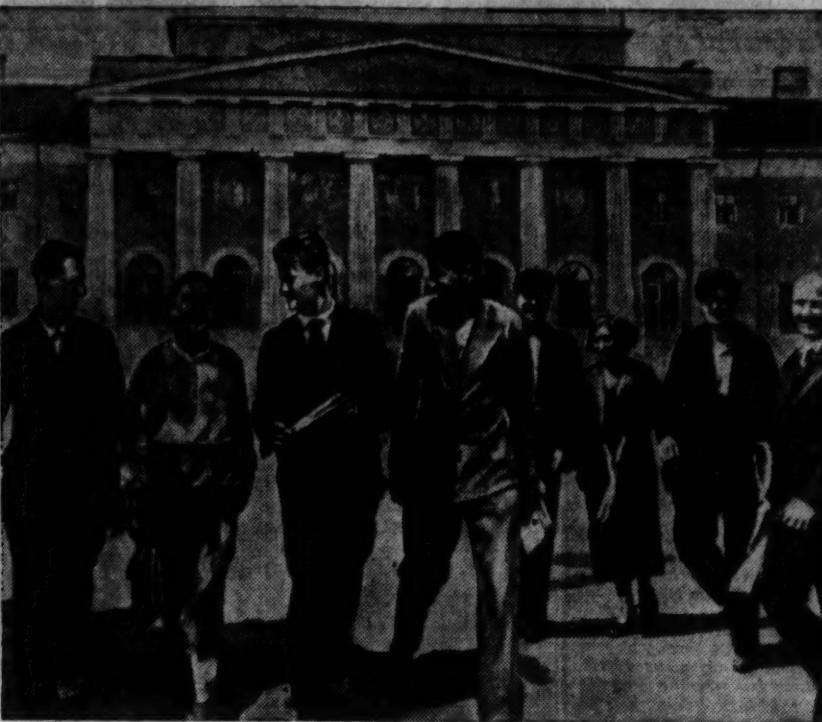
Incidentally, this economic security accounts in a large measure for another phenomenon which one observes among Soviet students. Many of them marry very young. Often these marriages take place between two students in the same class. It is a common sight to see husband and wife going in to a class hand in hand. For married couples special living quarters are usually provided; and there is generally a creche attached to the school, where children are looked after while mother is attending a lecture or is otherwise busy.

In the U. S. S. R. every group is encouraged to develop its national culture. Hence classes are generally conducted in the language of the particular republic in which the school is located, or in the language of the minority group for whom the school may be intended. However, in order to have uniform standards throughout the Soviet Union, there exists the All-Union Committee of Higher Education, which looks after questions of requirements, curricula, etc.

Depending on the field in which the student is majoring or specializing, he is expected to follow a prescribed course of study. This, however, includes a considerable number of elective subjects, allowing for individual inclinations.

It has already been emphasized that the Soviet student realizes the significance of college training and therefore, as a rule, has a serious attitude toward his work. But this does not mean that he never has a chance to play. On the contrary, there are many activities open to him outside of the classroom.

First one might mention athletics. Soviet students of both sexes are fond of sports. They like them for the joy of the game and for their value as physical exercise and, unlike American students, do not exaggerate their importance in comparison to studies. Some of the popular sports are soccer, hockey, tennis, volleyball, basketball, boxing, skiing and mountain-climbing. Baseball is growing in popularity. Although universities have their



A group of Soviet students after classes in front of Moscow University. College students in the Soviet Union don't pay for tuition and instead are given a regular monthly stipend by the government.

SCREEN

'Goodbye Mr. Chips' Fine Film of English School

"GOODBYE MR. CHIPS," at the Astor. With Robert Donat, Greer Garson, Terry Kilburn, John Mills. From the book by James Hilton. Directed by Sam Wood.

By Howard Rushmore

There is a rare quality of simplicity seldom achieved on the screen in "Goodbye Mr. Chips," current at the Astor. Unpretentious as it is pleasant, the film, by its remarkable portrait of James Hilton's character, can be placed without challenge among 1939's best films.

True, it cannot be placed in the same category as "Juarez," one of the truly magnificent pictures of our time. It lacks the dramatic appeal, the social convictions and the fine balance of drama and history that the Warner Brothers gave us in that film. Neither does Robert Donat's acting compare with the performance of Bebe Davis in "Dark Victory." Yet the simple human quality of "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," makes it a production to be long remembered and it can't escape recognition as one of the outstanding films of the year.

Schoolmaster Fights Mediocrity

The story is based on the development of Chips (Robert Donat) as the timid schoolmaster of Brookfield. Director Sam Wood has captured the mood of the Hilton story perfectly and from the first sequence the audience is in full sympathy with the struggle of Chips against mediocrity and lack of self-confidence. Donat has given a warm touch (though sometimes sentimental) to the character and the tragedy of his wife's death is no more vivid than his tea parties with the students in his room. He makes a thoroughly frightened teacher orange before the hazing of the boys, he brings a timid and yet lovable husband to the romantic sequences and a kind and understanding old man, as young as his comrades are sensible, to the closing moments of the life at Brookfield.

Fine as is the performance of Donat and Greer Garson as his wife, we would give the major honors to the innumerable boys of teen age who give the film its real dramatic background. They are not merely supporting characters: they make the problems and struggles of Chips understandable and human by the contrast of teacher and pupil. When Chips protests new policies of the school, whereby only rich students would be admitted, we can feel the unspoken appreciation of those less fortunate boys "who made Brookfield what it is."

Whether or not old Chips had his way we do not learn, but his aim was to develop character and to him money was not a mark of mental superiority.

"Goodbye, Mr. Chips," is a film unique in its approach, distinctive in its acting and directing and one hundred per cent enjoyable throughout.

Be proud of our new Sunday Worker. Make it the newspaper of every progressive in New York City!

MASS MEETING

First Public Address in America!

PREMIER JUAN JULIO ALVAREZ

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Great Wartime Premier of Loyalist Spain

BOTH SPEECHES IN ENGLISH

SHERWOOD EDDY Chairman

HERMAN F. REISSIG Exec. Secy. of Medical Bureau and North Amer. Comm.

RALPH BATES World-famous English Novelist

DANIEL ALONSO Exec. Secy. of Confed. Spanish Societies

• MASS MEETING •

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

MONDAY, MAY 22 at 8 P.M.

Benefit SPANISH REFUGEE RELIEF

Joint Aupices: MEDICAL BUREAU AND NORTH AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO AID SPANISH DEMOCRACY SOCIEDADES HISPANAS CONFEDERADAS DE AYUDA A ESPAÑA

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Doors Open: 6 P.M.

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**PERSONAL--BUT
NOT PRIVATE**

By DAVE FARRELL

**Bar-Flies, Beer and
The "Killer's Instinct"**

Here's a load of chatter I picked up in a saloon the other day while waiting for the sun to shine in Los Angeles. Since it deals with that moot subject so dear to Frank Lee and Lester R., the "killer's instinct," I pass it along and you can take it or leave it. And I don't blame you very much if you do. Anyway, that's what you bought the paper, here's the plot:

About six guys are in the joint, all minding their own business when in comes a guy in a blue serge suit who orders a beer and says to the barkeep, "Who do you think is gonna buy tickets for the Louis Galento fight?" And that starts it.

The six bar-flies all turn, as if in slow motion. The barman draws one that is all collar and no beer and says, "New York's got all kinds of people, mostly screwballs, who will buy tickets for anything, even a fight that'll go only a round."

"Why only a round?" asks the gyped customer as the Six Strays move into a closer shot.

"Because I'm just after readin' a piece by a sports writer that Louis has just developed the killer's instinct, somethin' he didn't used to have."

A gleam lights the faces of the hitherto Silent Six. A guy who'd had his book in, "Grapes of Wrath," if you're interested) speaks up, "What the hell is the killer's instinct?" he asks with the air of one ready to debate any subject.

"The killer's instinct," says a fellow in a new gray skimmer who wasn't asked but who feels like answering, "is that urge which drives a fighter in for the kill the split second he senses his opponent is slipping down hill."

"That's not it," insists a gent who can't weigh over 98 lbs. with his top-coat on. "That's only being ring wise. Anybody who knows his trade, who's been fighting any length of time should know enough to finish his man when he's got him going. The killer instinct is something else again. It's an inner fury that a fighter should work up at the sight of any opponent the minute the gong sounds. Jack Dempsey's rush to tear the head off his opponent in one punch is the best example of what I mean."

"You're wrong there, stranger," insists a fellow with a face that has stopped a lot of punches. "Every fighter doesn't work the same way. Gene Tunney had the killer's instinct but he knew enough not to try and knock anybody stiff in a single punch."

The bartender took the floor with, "Ah, that Toomey never was a fighter. He was just a boxer on a bicycle."

"But he was a hell of a fighter with the real killer," offered a guy in a tuxedo with a fiddle case beside him. "If you'd seen him stop Tom Heeney, you'd realize it. He was the only big man I've ever seen who could hit going away. Benny Leonard could do it, but heavyweights don't seem to be able to. Although Tunney was back-pedalling all the time he was slashing poor Tom's puss to ribbons all the while."

At this point a heavy fist pounded the bar, causing the motley to turn toward the one customer who looked as though he'd been in the bistro since Guy Fawkes Day. "You guys are all nuts! Killer's instinct's what puts a guy in the ring in the first place. Guy goes into the ring for one reason only, to make the pesos. An' he's got to be out to kill anybody any second. He's got to try to win soon as he can, because he never knows when a lucky punch'll knock him stiff. No guy ought to take any chances in there. Even a bum can knock out a good fighter fee can land the Sunday punch. Looks what Willie Jackson did to Johnny Dundee. No guy goes into the ring to show off. Fee does he never gets out of the prelims. Guys out there to make maxima. An' for no other reason. The quicker he can murder his opponent the more work he gets and bigger his dough gets. This box fight business is strictly a chance to grab dough. And only guys who're tough inside an' out belong in that racket."

"What do you mean tough inside?" asked the bird who's been reading. "Henry Armstrong is supposed to be a pretty sweet little gent. I've even read his attempts at poetry. As literature it wasn't so hot. But the message wasn't the work of a crude customer."

The belligerent stew smiled tolerantly. "A guy like Henry's somethin' special. They don't come like him often. He's the septuagint that proves the rule. Remember this: no guy goes into that business unless he's real tough deep down inside. Cuz nobody likes the idea at throwin' punches at a guy 'against whom he's got nothing' unless he's made from you me."

"You guys can save a lot of wind by definin' killer instinct as the somethin' that throws a guy in the ring in the first place. Without it a guy never tries that racket. It's too tough a life."

The guy who looked as though he'd been a fighter grinned and said, "You got something there, chum. Let me buy you a drink."

At which the belligerent one said, "No, let me buy the house a drink."

While they were debating on who was buying, I copped myself a sneak and got to a typewriter before all this escaped the memory.

WHAT'S ON

HONES: 18 words, 5¢ Monday to Saturday, \$1 Sunday. No additional word. **DEADLINE:** Weekdays, 12 Noon. Sunday Worker, Friday, 10 P.M. Payments must be made in advance or notice will not appear.

Tonight

MARGARET COWL speaks on "Women and Modern Trends" at Meeting of Lodge 800, 77th Ave., N.Y.C. All welcome. 8:30 P.M. Admission Free.

NEWS OF THE WEEK—Discusses at Tom Mooney Branch meeting, 8:30 P.M. Adm. 50¢. Tom Mooney, 10th St., N.Y.C.

FIRST TIME IN Brighton Beach! Hear Professor Howard Selsam, of Brooklyn College, noted Author and Lecturer, speak on "How to Win Friends and Influence People." 8:30 P.M. at Ocean Hall, 3024 Ocean Pkwy., Bklyn. Adm. 50¢. Pinky Rodan Branch, F.A.R.B. 8:30 P.M. Adm. 50¢.

STANDINGS

DODGERS DAILY WORKER SPURKS

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1939

Dodgers, Cubs in 19 Inning Tie

Longest Game in Years Ends in 9-9 Deadlock

CHICAGO, May 17.—In the longest National League game of recent memories, the Brooklyn Dodgers and Chicago Cubs battled to a 19 inning 9-9 tie here today until the game was called on account of darkness.

Vito Tamulis relieved Hutchinson in the ninth and pitched the equivalent of a ten inning shutout while for the Cubs Rocco Higbe twirled magnificently after relieving Veteran Whitehill in the 13th.

Pete Coscarati's long double with two out in the ninth scored Ernie Koy from first with the tying run.

The Cubs drew first blood in the 2nd on a walk, Herman's triple and Hack's single good for 2 runs.

But the Dodgers came right back in the fourth with 3 runs on Coscarati's walk, Camilli's double and Hack's error on Singlet's error which loaded the bases. Then Cookie Lavagetto who knocked in 4 runs yesterday, added 2 more with a single. Durocher's infield out was good for another tally.

But in the wild, free-scoring tilt, the Cubs were out to get revenge for the pounding absorbed in the series opener and went ahead.

An error by Dick Bartell with bases loaded and 2 out in the 5th paved the way for another Dodger run as the Cubs battered Hamlin for 3 in their half of the stanza when Lieber doubled with the bases loaded.

The Dodgers took an 8-7 lead in the 6th on pinch-hitter Hudson's double and successive singles by Koy, Coscarati, Camilli and Singlet good for 4 runs.

Then the Cubs went back into the lead in the 7th when Angie Galan tripped in 2 mates.

As a fitting touch to the hectic battle Petes Coscarati doubled.

And then it went on into the night.

BYLINE 600 311 001 000 000 0—9 16 2 Chicago 000 230 000 000 0—9 16 2 Brooklyn 000 210 000 000 0—9 16 2 New York 000 210 000 000 0—9 16 2 and Hayworth, Todd (9); Whitchell, Higbe (12) and Harinstein.

STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

NEW YORK ... 17 5 .773
Boston ... 13 6 .700
Chicago ... 14 10 .583
Cleveland ... 12 10 .545
Washington ... 9 13 .409
Detroit ... 10 16 .385
St. Louis ... 9 15 .375
Philadelphia ... 6 15 .286

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at **New York**
Cleveland at **Philadelphia**
Detroit at **Washington**
Chicago at **Boston**

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis ... 13 9 .591
Cincinnati ... 13 10 .565
Boston ... 12 11 .522
BROOKLYN ... 11 11 .500
Chicago ... 12 12 .500
NEW YORK ... 11 13 .458
Philadelphia ... 10 13 .435
Pittsburgh ... 10 13 .435

GAMES TODAY

New York at **St. Louis**
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\$17 per Week—\$2 per Day

Cards issued daily from 270 Bronx Park East, at Allerton Ave. Station, 10:30 A.M. Friday at 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Saturday at 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M. Telephone: Bacon 7-31. City Office, ESTabrook, 8-1400; Transportation ESTabrook 8-5141.

Spend Decoration Day Week-End at Chi-Wan-Da-on the Hudson

Ulster Park, N.Y. Tel.: Kingston 1229 On the Mountain Lake Esopus, overlooking the beautiful Hudson River. Swimming, Boating, All water and land sports. Fine cuisine. Most modern improvements.

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SCHOOL REGISTRATION

SOFTBALL

3rd ANNUAL CONCERT and Ball

Friday, May 26. All Orchestra, Chorus, Band, Band of Uncle Sam, Dancing, Refreshments, at the Yorkville Music Center, 310 W. 18th St., at 8:30 P.M. Admission 50¢.

"THE CRADLE WILL ROCK" at the New Theatre, 311 N. 18th St., Saturday, May 27. Curtain 9 P.M. Admission 50¢.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER Jewish Schools Annual Graduation Concert. Conducted by Sholem Aleichem, "Mother of the Arts." D'Amour, 1190 St. John Place, Bklyn. (Corner Albany Ave.), Ausp. Eastern Pkwy. (9th St.). Ausp. Progressive Forum.

NOCHE DE SAN JUAN—Fiesta Mexicana sponsored by "Grupo Mexico" Tequila—Tamales—Entertainment. Swing and Rhumba to snappy Orchestra and Mexican band. Saturday, May 27. 8 P.M. 89th St. NYC. Adm. 50¢. For the Anti-Fascist Fund.

DANCE—FROM STRAUSS to jitterbug and swing. Black and his Black and White Swingers. Saturday, May 27. 8 P.M. at the Bronx Temple, 243 E. 84th St., NYC. Ausp. Foster-Begun Banquet Committee.

DRAMA—FROM STRAUSS to Jitterbug and swing. Black and his Black and White Swingers. Saturday, May 27. 8 P.M. at the Bronx Temple, 243 E. 84th St., NYC. Ausp. Foster-Begun Banquet Committee.

CHI-WAN-DA-GET—Fiesta Mexicana sponsored by "Grupo Mexico" Tequila—Tamales—Entertainment. Swing and Rhumba to snappy Orchestra and Mexican band. Saturday, May 27. 8 P.M. 89th St. NYC. Adm. 50¢. For the Anti-Fascist Fund.

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